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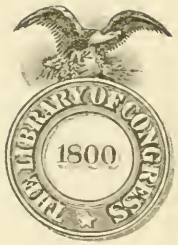

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THE

CHATHAM CELEBRATION

1712 ═══ 1912

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The

Two Hundredth Anniversary

of the

INCORPORATION OF THE TOWN

of

Chatham, Massachusetts

A Memorial or Report
of
the Celebration of
August 1st and 2nd, 1912,
and
of the Sunday Services
August 4th, 1912.

PUBLISHED BY
AUTHORITY OF THE TOWN
CELEBRATION COMMITTEE
1913.

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INTRODUCTORY.

As the two hundredth anniversary of the incorporation of Chatham as a town approached, the desirability of fittingly commemorating this important event, which had from time to time been advocated by those interested in the history and in the future development of the town, became a matter of general and sympathetic interest. The first concrete result, however, appeared in the form of an article in the warrant for the annual town meeting of the year 1911, which was as follows:

"Article 30. To see what action the town will take relative to the proper observance of the 200th anniversary of the incorporation of the town of Chatham, which will occur June 11, 1912."

On this article it was voted on February 8, 1911: "That a committee of three be appointed to retire and bring in a list of fifteen named persons to serve on a committee for the celebration of the two hundredth anniversary of the incorporation of the town of Chatham in the year 1912." The moderator, Oscar C. Nickerson, appointed as this committee Joshua A. Nickerson, chairman of the board of selectmen; Alfred C. Harding, town clerk and treasurer, and George W. Bloomer, town auditor. These gentlemen retired and reported the names of the fifteen following persons: Alfred C. Harding, Clarendon A. Freeman, Esq., Samuel Hawes, Alonzo F. Cahoon, Oliver E. Eldredge, Hon. Heman A. Harding, Carl W. Sherman, Oscar C. Nickerson, Alvin Z. Atkins, George W. Bloomer, George H. Nickerson, 2d, Cyrenus Ellis, Erastus T. Bearse, Esq., Samuel W. Rogers and Joshua A. Nickerson, Esq. The list of names was read to the meeting and accepted, and these fifteen were declared elected as a committee.

This committee, known as the General Committee, met in the selectmen's office October 5, 1911, and chose George W. Bloomer as secretary and treasurer; and, from time to time, thereafter, elected

to its membership sixty-one others, present or former residents of the town, whose names appear elsewhere in this report.

After several meetings, on December 5, 1911, a sub-committee of five, consisting of Oscar C. Nickerson, Hon. Heman A. Harding, Joshua A. Nickerson, Esq., Alfred C. Harding and George W. Bloomer, was appointed to map out a tentative plan for the celebration and submit the same to the general committee. This sub-committee met December 16, 1911; prepared a plan for a two days' celebration, and, on January 25, 1912, reported the same to the general committee. This plan was substantially the same as the one finally adopted.

At the annual town meeting of 1912, an informal report of progress was made to the town, and an appropriation of $750.00 for the purpose of the celebration was granted.

May 1, 1912, a second sub-committee of seven, consisting of William C. Smith, Esq., Hon. Heman A. Harding, Oscar C. Nickerson, Joshua A. Nickerson, Esq., Mrs. Sarah P. Kent, Mrs Emily S. Shattuck and Mrs. Dora A. Jones, was appointed by the general committee to work out more in detail and with such changes as should seem best, the general scheme or program already adopted. This sub-committee made a careful study of the entire situation; and, on May 15, 1912, made an exhaustive report in writing, covering all details. This report was accepted and carried out.

It is not necessary to give here the full text of this report. Its principal recommendations were, that the responsibility for the preparation and management of the celebration along the lines laid down in the report, should be placed in the hands of an executive committee of nine members, with authority to appoint and supervise all necessary sub-committees and to do all other things which the general committee might do, but without authority to pledge the credit of the committee or of the town beyond the amount which the general committee should from time to time determine; that this executive committee should have at least one of its members on each sub-committee, if possible, so that at each meeting of the executive committee, all committees should be represented and be

able to report on the work done; that the executive committee should appoint a finance committee, without whose approval in writing no bills should be paid, and that no expenditures should be authorized by the executive committee except in writing.

The executive committee chosen in accordance with this report, consisted of the following persons: Alfred C. Harding, chairman; Joshua A. Nickerson, Esq., George W. Bloomer, Erastus T. Bearse, Esq., George H. Nickerson, 2d, Cyrenus Ellis, Mrs. Sarah P. Kent, Mrs. Rebecca A. Nickerson, secretary; Mrs. Emily S. Shattuck.

They appointed the several sub-committees, whose names appear elsewhere in this report.

These several committees,—the general committee, the executive committee and the various sub-committees,—all worked together with marked energy and harmony for the success of the celebration, and to them and to the generous support of the town and of the individual contributors, is due much of the credit for carrying out an undertaking, which, we believe, is generally regarded as the largest and most successful of its kind, which the town has ever had, and which may well be the source of lasting satisfaction to all concerned.

Although the actual anniversary of incorporation occurred in June, it was deemed best, in order to accommodate the great majority of people interested, to have the celebration on the first and second of August following.

GENERAL COMMITTEE

on the Celebration of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Incorporation of the Town of Chatham.

Elected by the Town

Alfred C. Harding, chairman,
George W. Bloomer,
secretary and treasurer,
Clarendon A. Freeman, Esq.,
Samuel Hawes,
*Alonzo F. Cahoon,
Oliver E. Eldridge,
Hon. Heman A. Harding,
Carl W. Sherman,
Oscar C. Nickerson,
Alvin Z. Atkins,
George H. Nickerson, 2d,
Cyrenus Ellis,
Erastus T. Bearse, Esq.,
*Samuel W. Rogers.
Joshua A. Nickerson, Esq.

Elected by the Committee Appointed by the Town

Hon. James W. Hawes, New York,
Henry E. Jepson, Esq., Orange, N. J.,
H. Fisher Eldredge, Esq., Portsmouth, N. H.,
Frank J. Hamblin, Bolton, Mass.,
Augustus C. Ellis,
Charles A. Howes,
Heman F. Chase,
William L. Nickerson.
Marcus W. Howard,
Cyrus S. Kent,
*Osborn Nickerson, Esq.,
*Sparrow M. Young,
Frank L. Howes, Brookline,
John P. Farmer,
Dr. Benjamin D. Gifford,
Cyrus O. Rockwell, New York,
*Augustus M. Bearse, Middleboro,
David E. Gould, Esq., Brookline,
Augustus L. Hardy,
William C. Smith, Esq.,
Fred H. Loveland, Newton,
Seymour W. Harding,
John J. Howes,
Carmi H. Shattuck,
C. H. Smallhoff,
Keeper Joseph C. Kelley,
*Keeper Franklin E. Hamilton,
*Keeper Herbert E. Eldredge,
Keeper Hezekiah F. Doane,
Herman Taylor,
Supt. Silas H. Harding, Portsmouth, N. H.,
*Mrs. Eglantine F. Nickerson,
*Mrs. Huldah Howard,
Mrs. Kate Harding,

Thomas W. Rogers, Lynn,
Williard T. Sears, Boston,
Stephen W. Reynolds, Newton,
Edgar R. Taylor, Boston,
Levi W. D. Eldredge,
Edward W. Davis, New York,
Levi S. Atwood,
*William Butler, Boston,
Herbert A. Chapin, Somerville,
Everett Yeaw, *Orange, N. J.,
Jason K. Vincent, Brockton,
Frederic A. Wilkey, Cambridge,
Atwood, Pattee and Potter, Boston,
Mrs. Sarah P. Kent,
Mrs. Myra E. Ellis,
*Mrs. E. May Nickerson,
Mrs. Rebecca A. Nickerson,
Mrs. Emily S. Shattuck,
Mrs. Alice Pike Gifford,
Miss Bertha M. Arey,
Mrs. Edith C. Harding,
Mrs. Irene J. Boyd,
Mrs. Dora A. Jones,
Mrs. Mary C. Farmer,
Mrs. Mary E. Dill,
Curtis A. Guild.

*Ephraim Smith.

*Declined or resigned.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Alfred C. Harding, chairman.
Mrs. Rebecca A. Nickerson, secretary,
Joshua A. Nickerson,
George W. Bloomer,
Mrs. Emily S. Shattuck,
Mrs. Sarah P. Kent,
George H. Nickerson, 2d,
Erastus T. Bearse,

Cyrenus Ellis.

SUB-COMMITTEES

Appointed by the Executive Committee.

PARADE

Oscar C. Nickerson, chairman.
L. Sidney Atwood,
Samuel Hawes.

DINNER

Erastus T. Bearse, chairman,
Mrs. Irene J. Boyd,
Seymour W. Harding,
John P. Farmer,
Carmi H. Shattuck.

SPEAKERS

Heman A. Harding, chairman,
Clarendon A. Freeman,
William C. Smith.

BASEBALL AND OTHER GAMES

Joshua A. Nickerson.

OLD HOME SOCIAL AND RECEPTION

Mrs. Emily S. Shattuck, chairman, Mrs. Sarah P. Kent,
Mrs. Rebecca A. Nickerson, Mrs. Florence I. Smith.
Mrs. Myra E. Ellis, Mrs. Dora A. Jones,

WATER CARNIVAL

Heman A. Harding, chairman, Cyrenus Ellis,
George W. Bloomer.

BALL

Cyrus S. Kent.

GROUNDS, TENTS AND APPURTENANCES

George H. Nickerson, 2d, chairman, Charles A. Howes,
Herman Taylor, Cyrenus Ellis,
Oliver E. Eldredge, Augustus C. Ellis,
Carmi H. Shattuck.

MUSIC

Erastus T. Bearse, chairman, Cyrus S. Kent,
William L. Nickerson.

RAILROAD RATES

Joshua A. Nickerson, chairman, Oscar C. Nickerson.

DECORATIONS

Seymour W. Harding, chairman, John J. Howes,
H. Fisher Eldredge, Mrs. Kate Harding,
Mrs. Edith C. Harding, Mrs. Myra E. Ellis,
Marcus W. Howard, Carl W. Sherman,
Levi W. D. Eldredge, Alonzo F. Cahoon.
John H. Taylor.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

General Committee entire.

POLICE

Joshua A. Nickerson, chairman, Alvin Z. Atkins,
Augustus L. Hardy.

HISTORIC SITES

William C. Smith, chairman, Alfred C. Harding,
William L. Nickerson.

PRINTING AND ADVERTISING

Erastus T. Bearse, chairman, Oscar C. Nickerson.

SOUVENIRS AND BADGES

Alfred C. Harding, chairman, Mrs. Emily S. Shattuck,
Seymour W. Harding.

RECEPTION OF INVITED GUESTS

Joshua A. Nickerson, chairman, Alvin Z. Atkins,
Augustus L. Hardy, Heman A. Harding,
Clarendon A. Freeman, William C. Smith,
Alfred C. Harding, H. Fisher Eldredge.

BASKET BALL

Miss Bertha M. Arey.

FINANCE AND AUDITING

Joshua A. Nickerson, chairman, Erastus T. Bearse,
George H. Nickerson, 2d.

OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPHER

C. H. Smallhoff.

CHURCH SERVICES

Rev. A. W. C. Anderson, Rev. S. H. Emery,
Rev. Frederick C. Bisbee.

THE FIRST DAY.

THE EXERCISES OF THURSDAY, AUGUST 1, 1912.

The weather of the first morning was of the most discouraging aspect. The rain came down in torrents and seemingly would disarrange all plans for the day. Orders were given to postpone the parade until the next morning, but by 9.30 the clouds began to break, the rain ceased and soon the welcome sun began to shine. Word was then given to proceed with the remaining program for the day. A large number of people gathered at the railroad station to meet the invited guests and the band. Gov. Foss, who was expected, did not appear, but a line of march was formed headed by the Salem Cadet band and under escort of Chief Marshall A. A. Howard of the Stage Harbor light. There was a platoon of deputy sheriffs, the light-keeping marshall and his staff of rough riders, the band, a line of carriages containing invited guests, the speakers of the day and town officials, followed by a line of automobiles of summer residents. The procession moved slowly through Main street and Cross street to the Rockwell grounds, a pleasant grassy bluff above the Mill pond, where an immense dinner tent had been erected.

Concerning the dinner the correspondent of the Boston Daily Globe writes as follows:

"The dinner on the Rockwell grounds was a great success. A huge circus tent, with ample room for the 600 diners, had been pitched on the bluff and an outdoor kitchen was added. Several of the pretty girls from 14 to 18 years of age in Chatham had enlisted to wait on table. They were all dressed in white, they all worked hard and they were certainly Chatham's most attractive exhibit to visitors.

"Close by the bandstand were two tables, one for the guests of the day and the other for the old people of the town. Wonderful old people they were, hardly one of them less than 80 years old, the men all showing weathered faces and the thickened fingers of the seafarer, the women with the bright eyes and the vivid interest that is characteristic of Cape Cod.

"At the guest table were Rev. Samuel H. Emery, who invoked the blessing, Rev. A. W. C. Anderson and Mrs. Anderson, William C. Smith, Esq., the town's historian, and Mrs. Smith, Hon. James W. Hawes of New York, the orator of the day; Joseph C. Lincoln, "the writer who invented Cape Cod," and Mrs. Lincoln, C. A. Freeman, Esq., who presided at the dinner, and Mrs. Freeman; Rev. S. S. Nickerson and Mrs. Nickerson, Edward L. Chase, Esq., Senator Edric Eldridge and Mrs. Eldridge, Henry H. Sears, Esq., and Capt. C. Otis Rockwell and Mrs. Rockwell."

After singing "The Star Spangled Banner" and after the invocation by Rev. Samuel H. Emery, the following courses were served to the great gathering of over 600 people:

Menu.

Cold Roast Turkey, Stuffed

Cold Boiled Ham — Cold Boiled Tongue

Hot Mashed Potatoes — Fresh Vegetable Salad

Olives — Dill Pickles

Rolls and Butter

Assorted Creams and Sherbets

Frozen Pudding

Assorted Cakes

Coffee

The McDonald Weber Co. of Boston were the caterers, and their services were very satisfactory.

At the close of the dinner, music was rendered by the Salem Cadet band, 21 pieces, which had been hired for the occasion. Prayer was then offered by Rev. Seymour S. Nickerson of Somerville, formerly pastor for many years of the Seamen's Bethel, Boston, a native of the town, after which the entire company joined in singing "Home, Sweet Home."

Clarendon A. Freeman, Esq., Register of the Barnstable County Probate court, the presiding officer of the occasion, then spoke as follows:

OPENING ADDRESS OF C. A. FREEMAN, ESQ.

It becomes my very pleasant duty at this time to extend to you one and all, a sincere and hearty welcome to Chatham on this, her natal day. You are all aware that we are assembled to celebrate the two hundredth anniversary of our incorporation as a township, a program has been prepared to cover the several features of this celebration, and nearly every citizen has been assigned some duty in connection therewith, and it has fallen to my lot to act as the presiding officer of this meeting. Acting in that capacity it does not come within the scope of my duty to enter into any extended remarks eulogistic of the virtues of our people or to detail the historical events of the past two centuries. This duty has been assigned to one who has given much time to research and study of the events connected with our history and has prepared an historical address especially for this occasion.

I know not to what particular events he will allude or what he may consider has been the dominating resources upon which we have relied for the greater portion of our modest prosperities, but to me, and I believe to the most of you, it is peculiarly fitting that today we pay our grateful homage and raise our voices in thanksgiving and praise to yonder booming ocean, which, as our constant companion through the centuries, has also been equally constant in its never failing resources, ever bountiful of its stores for our comfort and profit.

Our people have ever been "Partners of the Tide,"* all of our traditions are connected with it, and though yon harbor bar be moaning, droning its sad requiem for the sufferings and sorrows it

*Alluding to the popular novel by Mr. Joseph C. Lincoln, who sat on the platform.

has brought to so many firesides, and though its surges are ever lashing our shores as a constant reminder of that fury of which it is capable when its surface is stirred by the hurricane winds, yet 'tis said far down beneath this wild commotion peaceful stillness reigneth evermore.

And though it has been at times unkind and treacherous, furious and hostile, we must not forget that calm and sunshine has followed every storm and through all its different phases there has flowed a constant and never failing beneficence.

But the time allotted me will not allow of my entering into detail, as to the changes it has wrought upon the general contour of our coast line, nor the persistent perseverance of our people in working out ways and means to meet the varied changes of its ever ready benefits. But on this two hundredth anniversary of our municipal existence may we, still dwellers by the sea, be thankful and appreciative of the lessons it has taught us, of the unselfish devotion and physical courage that has descended from generation to generation in braving its fury for the rescue of human lives and the saving of property, and for the necessary frugality and thrift inculcated by dependence upon its capricious bounty.

To me, and to all native citizens of Chatham, this is consecrated soil, made sacred by holding all that is mortal of our forefathers and the loved ones of more recent years, and as such our present duty to it is plain.

> Never to speak lightly, never to spurn,
> Always defend it, ne'er from it turn,
> Always be loyal, always be true,
> 'Twas the land of your fathers, descended to you.

And today may we of this generation turn our faces bravely toward the morrow ever cherishing the faith of our fathers, with faith in ourselves, with faith in each other, with faith in the resources that have never failed us, with a firm and abiding faith in God the Father, and we shall be rewarded, and rewarded abundantly.

At the close of his address, Mr. Freeman called upon Alpheus H. Hardy, Esq., of Boston, son of the late Hon. Alpheus Hardy of Boston, a native of the town. Mr. Hardy took the place on the program made vacant by the failure of Gov. Foss to appear, the latter having been detained in Boston on public business. Mr. Hardy had made no preparation, had not expected to be called upon and his very appropriate remarks were wholly impromptu.

He spoke substantially as follows:

ADDRESS OF ALPHEUS H. HARDY, ESQ.

It is a pleasure to be present at these commemorative exercises and to take some part in them, but I must be pardoned if my remarks are short and largely reminiscent, for as you see they are strictly impromptu. My chief purpose in being present is to pay my respects to the memory of my ancestors, and to see in the faces of my living relatives the likeness of others who have gone, and I find the family likeness to be strong.

It is a pleasure to recall the many pleasant days passed in this old town when a mere boy and to revive the associations of other times.

In 1853 I crossed the Atlantic in a little 320 ton barque, officered and manned by Chatham boys. The captain, Elisha Harding, was one of Nature's noblemen and I have always kept him in affectionate remembrance. The mate was Horace Taylor, who as captain of our ship Wild Rover brought to Boston Joseph Neesima, afterwards fitly called the Apostle to Japan. I remember among the crew Freeman Burgess, possibly a younger Harding, but most of them rose to hold commands, through the hawsehole and not by way of the quarter deck.

In the years when we still owned ships, so far as possible, we chose Chatham or Cape men as masters. Among them was John Paine, to whom was gladly paid an higher wage if he would take his wife with him, David Nye Nickerson, Thomas Crowell, Thomas Sparrow, Andrew Reynolds and others whose names I do not at the moment recall.

This choice was based upon the confidence and belief in the character and ability of the men. In connection with this let me mention an incident which occurred this morning. Captain Ephraim Smith told me that my father told him when he had chartered him for a special voyage, "I have not chartered your vessel but you." It was not the ship but the man he wanted. I recall the unwillingness to let the now Rev. S. S. Nickerson go to sea in command of the Heroine, which we had chartered, because of his extreme youthful appearance, until we learned that he was a Chatham boy. That settled it, and he made a successful voyage.

Now I am going to give my friend Joseph Lincoln a story for his next book. The sympathizing neighbors of a man who had just buried his wife tried to console him with the fact that he had so long enjoyed the companionship of so good a woman. "Yes," he replied, "she was a good woman, a good housekeeper, a good cook and kept me well mended up, and I lived with her thirty years—but I never liked her."

What a comment on these days of trial marriages and easy divorces! This may seem to be merely a funny story but, like Mr. Lincoln's books, the value lies not in the humor but in its portrayal of character. To those who endure: to those that overcome is the reward given.

I have intended in all that I have said to bring out and emphasize that sturdy character which has made our nation what it is and upon the continuance of which its future depends.

The Cape was settled by men of pure old English stock; fortunately there has been but little admixture of foreign blood. That which our fathers have held sacred for two hundred years is ours to maintain. The past is theirs; our part is to secure the future for those who shall succeed us.

Under the direction of Miss Georgia F. Perry of Chelsea, a native of the town, the audience then sang the following "Ode to Chatham:"*

Tune, Glory, Glory, Hallelujah.

We gather from the North and South,
We come from East and West,
To meet upon ancestral soil
Our father's feet have pressed;
To greet our friends and kindred
Where their sacred ashes rest,
And to celebrate this day.
Chorus—
Glory, glory, hallelujah, glory, glory, hallelujah,
Glory, glory, hallelujah, we celebrate this day.

The virtues of our ancestors
We now recount with pride.
We know their hearts were stout and true,
Their courage well was tried.
Their memory to perpetuate
We come from far and wide
And celebrate this day.

Chorus.

While here upon our native heath
Our joyous songs we sing,
And round about us Chatham hills
Their echoes backward fling,
We'll shout the name of Chatham
Till earth and sky shall ring,
And celebrate this day.

Chorus.

*These stanzas were written by Mr. William E. Nickerson of Cambridge, Mass., and sung at the first general meeting of the Nickerson family held at Chatham June 19, 1897. In the fifth line of the last stanza here printed, the word Nickerson in the original was changed to Chatham in order to adapt it to this occasion.

Mr. Freeman then introduced Hon. James W. Hawes of New York City, a native of the town, who had been selected to prepare the historical address for the occasion.

HISTORICAL ADDRESS OF HON. JAMES W. HAWES.

EARLY PERIOD.

In May, 1602, the English bark "Concord," under command of Bartholomew Gosnold, rounded Monomoy Point and anchored in the bay, but the first Europeans to land here were a party of Frenchmen, including the famous explorer Samuel de Champlain, who spent about three weeks in Stage Harbor in October, 1606, on board their little craft of eighteen tons. They made considerable explorations, and their account with a map of the locality has come down to us. Their relations with the natives were at first friendly, but hostilities arose, which resulted in the death of four white men and no doubt of many Indians. On account of their misfortunes, the Frenchmen called the harbor Port Unfortunate.

The next important event is the visit on a trading expedition late in 1622 of Gov. Bradford of Plymouth with a party of Englishmen, who obtained here eight hogsheads of corn and beans. Gov. Bradford had with him as interpreter and guide the Indian Tisquantum or Squanto, who had entered the Plymouth settlement in March, 1621, and had been an almost indispensable aid to the Pilgrims in their relations with the natives, and in teaching them how to plant corn and where to fish. While here this faithful friend died and doubtless was buried.

This town was incorporated under the name of Chatham by an act of the General Court of the Province of Massachusetts Bay passed June 11, 1712, in the reign of Queen Anne. It was named for Chatham in England, but just why that name was chosen rather than the name of some other English town is not known. It had been previously known by its Indian name, which the English generally wrote Mannamoiett, but pronounced Monomoit, and

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Especial credit must be given to William C. Smith, author of the "History of Chatham," without whose judicious investigations carried on through many years this account of Chatham could not have been written.

which still remains in Monomoy, the designation of the beach that stretches southerly from the town. Nearly fifty years before its incorporation, in 1664, in the reign of Charles II, it had been settled by William Nickerson, who came down from Yarmouth (having previously lived for a time in Boston), accompanied, or soon followed, by Robert, Samuel, John, William and Joseph, five of his six sons, and by his three daughters, Elizabeth, Anne and Sarah, with their husbands, Robert Eldred, Trustrum Hedges, and Nathaniel Covel. William Nickerson was a weaver of Norwich, England. He was born about 1604, and came to this country in 1637 with his wife Anne (daughter of Nicholas Busby) and four children, five children being born to him after his arrival. He was a religious man, a man of some education, of much natural intelligence, of force and energy, and of a will strong to the point of obstinacy. He did not easily submit to the control of the governing powers of the Colony. He was the ancestor of all the great tribe of Nickersons that draw their origin from the Cape, and there are not many descendants of the other ancient families of this vicinity that do not, through the marriages of his female descendants, carry his blood in their veins. He died in 1689 or 1690, aged at least 85 years. His wife, born about 1609, had probably died a year or two before. They were probably buried on the hill near their home, where some graves are still visible. Descendants of Robert Eldred dwell in this town today, though not all the Eldredges here are of his line. Trustrum Hedges, so far as we know, left no son. Nathaniel Covel left several sons. One of his sons, Nathaniel, and a grandson, James Covel, held prominent public office here, but the name has long been extinct in the town.

William Nickerson built his house west of, and near the head of Ryder's Cove. His son, Samuel Nickerson, and his son-in-law, Nathaniel Covel, located on the Eldredge Neck, between Crow's Pond and Ryder's Cove. John Nickerson built a house between the White Pond on the south and Emery's Pond on the north. Robert Eldred's house was near that now occupied by John K. Kendrick. Trustrum Hedges lived on the neck in West Chatham between the

Oyster Pond river and Buck's Creek, then known as Ragged Neck, and later as Harding's Neck. William Nickerson, Jr., after 1689, built a house at Old Harbor, but moved about 1700 to the Stephen Smith neighborhood. Joseph Nickerson resided on Pleasant Bay west of Crow's Pond. Nicholas Eldred, son of Robert, before his death in 1702 lived south of the White Pond. Between this date and 1720, among the inhabitants of the town were William Nickerson, son of John, who lived in the vicinity of the present Davis residence; Joseph Eldredge, son of Robert, who lived on Stage Neck not far away; Jehoshaphat Eldred from Yarmouth, west of Crow's Pond; John Ryder, on Ryder's Cove; John Taylor, near Taylor's Pond in South Chatham; Nathan Bassett, near the East Harwich meeting house; Richard Sears, in the Village; Daniel Sears, his brother, who soon after 1710 built the Sears house that stood until 1863 on the site above the Soldiers' Monument; Isaac Hawes, in the Samuel D. Clifford neighborhood; Thomas Howes, who owned land on both sides of the road, near where the late Joshua Howes resided, and who probably resided on the spot where William C. Smith now lives; Thomas Doane, who owned much land between the White Pond and Oyster Pond river and elsewhere in West Chatham. The oldest house now standing in the town is one on the Stage Harbor road, formerly occupied by John Atwood. It was built by his grandfather, Joseph Atwood, probably before 1750. The region north and west of the old burying ground became the chief center of the town and so remained till about 1830. The land a little west of the burying ground is high and commands a fine view, while from the Great Hill not far away a marine view seldom excelled may be obtained.

The early settlers of Chatham came chiefly from Yarmouth on the west and Eastham on the north. They were mostly grandchildren, but in some instances, children of the immigrant settlers of those towns. From Yarmouth, besides William Nickerson and his family, came the Bassett, Crowell, Hawes, Howes, Ryder, Sears, Taylor and other families. From Eastham came the Atkins, Atwood, Doane, Godfrey, Harding, Smith and other families. As early as

1656 William Nickerson had bargained for land here with Mattaquason, Sachem of Monomoit, but as he had done so without the consent of the Colonial authorities, he became involved in a long controversy with them, which was settled in 1672 by his paying 90 pounds to certain grantees of the colony, and obtaining from them and from Mattaquason and John Quason, his son, deeds that covered all the central portion of the town, and also Stage Neck, with certain rights of pasturage. In 1679 he bought from John Quason for 20 pounds the land west of that tract to the Harwich bounds. He had thus purchased not less than 4,000 acres, comprising all but the eastern portion of the town where now North Chatham and the village lie. To this he added certain meadow land bought of John Quason in 1682. His son William Nickerson purchased the North Chatham region in 1689, and Samuel Smith of Eastham bought in 1691 the tract east of the Mill Pond known as Tom's Neck. The land in the west and southwest part of the town was reserved as common land, to which the owners of other tracts had certain rights. These lands were divided in 1712.

The Indians in Monomoit were chiefly in the eastern portion, which had not been purchased by Nickerson. Champlain on his visit reported the number as 500 or 600, but in this estimate were probably included a good many from the neighborhood whom curiosity to see the white men had led here. The pestilence of 1616 seems to have reduced the population, for Gov. Bradford in 1622 says the Indians were few. They with others on the Cape were at first under the care of Mr. Richard Bourne of Mashpee, who reported 71 praying Indians here in 1674, and afterwards of the Rev. Samuel Treat of Eastham. In 1685 the number of praying Indians in Monomoit was reported by Gov. Hinckley as 115, and according to his estimate the Indian population would have been 400 or 500. Probably some of these lived outside the bounds of Chatham. In 1698 there were 14 Indian houses at Monomoit, and an Indian population of probably between 50 and 70. For the use of the Indians in the vicinity, a meeting house was early erected near the East Harwich Methodist Church within the present limits of Chatham.

Within 100 years of the settlement of William Nickerson the Indian population had become extinct, the Provincial census of 1765 reporting no Indians in Chatham, although there were four in Eastham and 91 in Harwich. Indeed in 1759, guardians were appointed for the Indians of Harwich, Yarmouth and Eastham, but none for Chatham, indicating there were few, if any, there then.

In 1665 Monomoit was placed under the jurisdiction of Yarmouth, but this relation being found inconvenient because of the remoteness of Yarmouth and for other reasons, in 1668 the settlement was placed under the jurisdiction of Eastham, which then included Orleans and adjoined Monomoit. In 1679 the village was made a constablewick, with power to choose a constable and a grand juryman. In 1680 it was required to raise two pounds towards 160 pounds levied to meet the Colony expenses. In 1690 the assessed valuation of the county was 11,687 pounds. Monomoit's share was but 505 pounds, only Succonessett (later Falmouth) being assessed at a smaller sum. In 1691 the village was empowered to send a deputy to the General Court at Plymouth, and it thenceforth exercised the functions of a town, though not incorporated as such. The existing town records begin in 1693. In 1692 the Plymouth colony and the Colony of Massachusetts Bay were united in the province of Massachusetts Bay, which later became the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In 1674 William Nickerson began to sell tracts of his land to other settlers, and about 1690 individuals began to make purchases from the Indians of the lands not bought by Nickerson. Some of the early settlers soon left, but others took their places. At the time of the union of the colonies, Monomoit contained about 150 inhabitants. This number increased to 300 or more, when it was reduced to about 200 the year before incorporation by removals due to the lack of a settled minister, to high taxes, and to fear of impressment. The population of the entire province in 1712 was between 70,000 and 80,000.

The infant settlement bore its share in King Philip's war in 1675 and 1676, contributing not only in taxes, but also sending five

men, William Nickerson, Jr., John, Joseph and Benjamin Downing, and John Nesfield, the last named being killed in battle. John Taylor of Yarmouth, who afterwards settled here, also served in that war. England for many years was engaged in wars with France, which involved the colonies of the two countries. These wars fall into three periods, 1690 to 1697, 1702 to 1713, and with an interval 1744 to 1763, when the French colonies were ceded to England. This town from its position was peculiarly exposed to attack from the ocean. It had to keep ready to repel any such attack, and was also obliged to furnish its quota of men for distant expeditions. In 1712 Governor Dudley, upon petiton of the inhabitants, directed, because of their weakness and the danger of French privateers, that without his special order, "no men of the foot company of the place be taken by impress for any service other than in their own village." The petition refers to their exposed position in these terms: "We are the most exposed to the invasion and spoil of the French privateers of any town on the Cape, we having a good harbor for a vessel of fifty tons to run into and to ride at anchor within musket shot of several of our houses fronting on Oyster Cove and near our Stage Neck." At later dates however, the press gangs were active, and from a petition for compensation presented to the General Court in 1760, it appears that the following, most of whom were Chatham men, were impressed July 10th and returned home December 24, 1759, having billeted themselves for three weeks of their service:

George Bearse,	Daniel Howes, Jr.,
Abner Eldredge,	Caleb Nickerson,
Jonathan Godfrey,	Henry Wilson,
Thomas Harding,	Archelaus Smith and
Jethro Higgins,	Henry Wilson.

They received 14 shillings each for billeting and 1 pound, 11 shillings and 8 pence for wages, except in the case of Abner Eldredge, who received 18 shillings and 10 pence for wages.

In early times all the male inhabitants of military age were organized as a militia, and exercised in arms. Those of each town

formed a company, with a captain and in some cases an ensign or lieutenant. As early as 1681, the inhabitants of Monomoit were ordered to choose a fit man to exercise them and to provide them with fixed arms and ammunition. Each year there was a general training, and this practice was kept up till about 1830, the training ground being northwest of the old cemetery near the residence occupied for a time by John Topping and later by Samuel D. Clifford.

REVOLUTIONARY PERIOD.

Before the close of the French war, the Colonies began to be stirred by the action of England. In 1761 an act was passed by Parliament which permitted general search warrants authorizing the customs officers to enter stores and dwellings to look for merchandise which it was claimed had not paid duty. When the officers were resisted and applied to the courts for writs of assistance, James Otis, a native of Barnstable, appeared against the application and argued that such writs were illegal and unconstitutional. The people of Massachusetts were greatly aroused. In 1765 the Stamp Act still farther aggravated the feeling against the mother country. This act authorized the sending of troops to the Colonies, for which the Colonists were to find quarters and necessaries. Although this act was repealed in 1766, it was followed by another, the next year, which imposed other taxes equally in violation of the right of no taxation without representation maintained by the Colonies. There followed, before the actual outbreak of hostilities, much controversy between the Colonists and the royal officers in the province.

In pursuance of the proceedings of a town meeting in Boston, held on the 12th and 13th of September, 1768, the selectmen of that town addressed a letter to the other towns advising the sending of delegates to a convention to meet in Boston on the 22d of that month. Upon receipt of this letter a town meeting was called in Chatham, which met September 26th and approved the call for a convention, but, owing to the low, declining circumstances of the town, "as being a very small and poor town which had of late been exposed to several distressing reductions," they declined to send a

delegate. The selectmen, Joseph Doane, James Covel and John Hawes, were appointed a committee to draw up a communication to the convention in answer to the Boston letter. This committee on the 28th presented a report, in effect acquiescing in the views of the Boston meeting, which was unanimously adopted. The convention met in Boston September 22, 1768, and was in session six days. Its action was a protest against taxation by the British Parliament and against a standing army and other usurpations of British power.

In November, 1772, the citizens of Boston in town meeting, on motion of Samuel Adams, appointed a committee of correspondence, "to state the rights of the colonists, and of this province in particular, as men and Christians, and as subjects; and to communicate and publish the same to the several towns, and to the world, as the sense of this town, with the infringements and violations thereof that have been or from time to time may be made."

A letter having been received in Chatham from the Boston committee, a town meeting was held December 17, 1772, when a committee of nine, consisting of James Covel, Paul Sears, Seth Smith, John Hawes, Barnabas Eldredge, Samuel Collins, Joseph Atwood, Thomas Hamilton and Richard Sears, was appointed to consider the grievances laid before them by the town of Boston and to report at an adjourned meeting. While by law legal voters had to have certain property qualifications, it was agreed that at this meeting all male inhabitants over 21 years of age should have a vote. On the 29th of December, the committee, styling itself the "committee of correspondence," reported the form of a letter to the selectmen of Boston, which, after careful consideration, was approved. The letter thanked the people of Boston for their action, agreed with their statement of rights and grievances, expressed the hope that such measures would be taken in a constitutional way as should redress the grievances already suffered and prevent those that were threatening, and indicated alarm at the governor's being made independent of provincial grants, and at the report that the judges and other officers were to be made so independent, as having a

direct tendency to compass their slavery. The Chatham committee felt themselves at loss what measures to advise, but expressed their confidence in the wisdom of the men of Boston, who inhabited the metropolis and had superior means of information. The letter expressed the great concern the people of the town had for their charter rights and privileges, looking upon their civil and religious privileges as the sweetest and essential part of their lives, and, if these were torn from them, considering the remainder as scarce worth preserving. Barry in his History of Massachusetts refers to this letter from Chatham, a small and exposed town, in a complimentary tone.

October 24, 1774, the town voted to send a committee of three, consisting of Joseph Doane, Nathan Bassett and Thomas Hamilton, to a County Congress; appointed Joseph Doane and Richard Sears a committee to receive contributions, and confirmed the Committee of Correspondence. The County Congress was held at Barnstable November 16th, and Captain Joseph Doane from this town took an active part.

The legislature having been called by Gov. Gage to meet at Salem on October 5, 1774, and the call having been countermanded by him, the members met on the 7th and resolved themselves into a Provincial Congress:

> "to take into consideration the dangerous and alarming situation of public affairs in this province, and to consult and determine on such measures as they shall judge will tend to promote the true interest of his majesty, and the peace, wellfare and prosperity of the province."

Chatham was represented in this Congress by Captain Joseph Doane. It recommended, among other things, if I may use a modern term, a boycott on tea. A third congress met May 31st, 1775, and Chatham was again represented by Joseph Doane, then styled "Colonel".

At a town meeting December 27, 1774, a considerable number of persons signed the association recommended by the Provincial Congress not to drink or use any tea after March 1st following.

On January 18, 1775, the military company was reorganized. Lieut. Benjamin Godfrey was made captain; Mr. Richard Sears lieutenant; Mr. Joseph Crowell ensign, and Mr. John Emery military clerk. The town clerk remarks that all this was very pleasing to the citizens. Captain Godfrey commanded a company at the battle of Bunker Hill.

August 13, 1776, the town raised 32 pounds for bounty for soldiers who enlisted in the Northern Department, and 16 pounds, four shillings for powder bought for the town's use.

December 14, 1776, the selectmen reported that they had procured nine men to go to Rhode Island for three months, at a bounty of nine pounds and fourteen shillings each. May 19, 1777, additional bounty was voted. The town also agreed to take care of the families of soldiers.

In January, 1776, under a call for troops, a regiment had been raised in Plymouth and Barnstable counties. Thomas Hamilton, of Chatham, was adjutant. About the same time the Cape was divided into two regiments, Chatham falling into the second, of which Joseph Doane became colonel. Another call for troops was made the same year, Chatham's quota being 26. In April, 1778, five men were called for from the town. in 1779 there was a further call and in December, 1780, a call for nine men. In the meantime there had been calls on the town for clothing and provisions for the army.

February 22, 1778, the selectmen and James Ryder, lieutenant of the militia company, reported that there had been raised in the town in 1777 ten men for three years and 20 men for eight months. Of these, Sergeant Hyatt Young and Benjamin Bassett served during the war. Joseph Young, son of Hyatt, was among the eight months' men. Hyatt Young had served in the previous French war. A monument to him and his son Joseph stands in the Universalist cemetery. John Young, who served in 1776, and enlisted for three years in 1777, was reported drowned in 1778.

In September, 1778, Capt. Benjamin Godfrey's company and Capt. Nathan Bassett's company of Chatham men, on an alarm to

Falmouth and New Bedford, served for a few days. Chatham men were also on short term service in Rhode Island and at the throwing up of intrenchments at Dorchester Heights in the spring of 1776, when Gen. Washington drove the British from Boston.

The Cape men were largely in service on the Coast Guard. Capt. Thomas Hamilton's company, which consisted mostly of Chatham men, served on the coast from July to December, 1775. Cape Cod men were largely drawn upon to man the numerous privateers that preyed upon the British commerce. Among others the sloop "Wolf," of which Capt. Nathaniel Freeman of Harwich (now Brewster) was commissioned master September 13, 1776, Joseph Doane of Chatham being lieutenant, had Chatham men in her crew. She had a brief career, being soon after sailing captured by a British 74 gun ship disguised as a merchantman. The crew were carried to Brooklyn, N. Y., and placed in the prison ships, but were exchanged at Newport, R. I., February 11, 1777.

No doubt many local incidents occurred during the Revolutionary war of which there is no record. One has been preserved. June 20, 1782, a British privateer sent some men into the harbor under cover of darkness and took possession of a brigantine. They hoisted the British flag on her and attempted to take her and a sloop out of the harbor under protection of the guns of the privateer. But the local military company, under Col. Benjamin Godfrey and Capt. Joseph Doane, assembled on the shore and by a well-directed fire compelled the British to abandon the vessels, and they were recaptured.

WAR OF 1812.

The embargo laid at the end of 1807, which prohibited foreign commerce and placed restrictions on the coasting trade, was much felt here, and in 1809 a town meeting was held, which adopted a petition to Congress against it. In 1812 there was a majority against the war with Great Britain, and the town meeting expressed abhorrence of any alliance with France. During this war many of the young men, being driven from the sea, went to Rhode Island and other inland places, to work on farms. It is not likely

that many men from the town took part in the war. Zenas Young, whom some of us remember, was on the Constitution, in 1815, in the fight when she captured the Cyane and the Levant. In one of his fights he received a pike wound in boarding. Levi Eldredge, a native of the town, but then resident in Maine, was wounded in the battle of Lundy's Lane, July 25, 1814, and died of his wounds in Buffalo, N. Y. David Godfrey was an officer on the privateer Reindeer, of which Joseph Doane was lieutenant.

CIVIL WAR.

After the firing on Fort Sumter, public meetings were held in support of the Union, at which money was pledged and volunteers were obtained. The first official action of the town was taken in town meeting, July 22, 1862, when a bounty of $200 was voted to each volunteer, and $4 a month was pledged to each member of the families of enlisted men, but not to exceed $18 a month to any one family. The Adjutant General of the Commonwealth reports that:

> "The quota for Chatham during the Civil war was 232 men, under various calls. The town actually furnished 264 men. In addition to that, six men served in the navy from Chatham and twenty-two were assigned and credited thereto, making a total of 292. No doubt a number of Chatham men enlisted in other communities and perhaps other states."

Not all the men referred to were residents of the town. Among the residents were the following in Massachusetts volunteer infantry regiments:

18th regiment, 3 years, Company H:

Charles H. Lyman, enlisted Aug. 24, 1861; discharged for disability Jan. 28, 1863.

26th regiment, 3 years, Company I:

Augustus H. Eldredge, who enlisted at New Orleans May 11, 1863, and died there September 3d following.

39th regiment, 3 years, August 1862 to 1865.

Rev. Edward B. French, Chaplain.

Company A.

Alvah Ryder, corporal; discharged for disability November 26, 1862.

Benjamin Batchelder, wagoner; transferred September 7, 1862, to the Veteran Reserve Corps.

James Blauvelt, transferred July 9, 1863, to the Veteran Reserve Corps.

Joseph N. Bloomer; discharged for disability March 2, 1863.

Prince Eldridge, Jr., transferred to the navy April 21, 1864.

Daniel W. Ellis.

William A. Gould.

Nathaniel Smith, discharged for disability June 12, 1863.

Eric M. Snow, discharged for disability May 26, 1863.

43d regiment of 9 months' men, from September 20, 1862, to July 30, 1863.

Company E.

Charles M. Upman, at first sergeant, and then 2d lieutenant; re-enlisted in the 58th regiment, becoming captain; killed at Cold Harbor June 3, 1864.

William H. Harley, sergeant; re-enlisted in the 58th regiment, becoming captain; killed at Spotsylvania, Va., May 12, 1864.

John W. Atwood, sergeant.

Charles E. Atwood, corporal.

Francis Brown.

Benjamin S. Cahoon.

John W. Crowell.

Ephraim Eldredge.

Cyrus Emery.

Franklin D. Hammond, re-enlisted in the 58th regiment, becoming 2d lieutenant; killed before Petersburg, Va., June 23, 1864.

James S. Hamilton.

James T. Hamilton.

Josiah J. Hamilton.

David Harding.

Samuel H. Howes, re-enlisted July 29, 1863, in Company B, 2d

Heavy Artillery; 1st sergeant; discharged August 23, 1865.

Charles Johnson, re-enlisted in Company A, 58th regiment.

Horatio F. Lewis.

Storrs L. Lyman.

Andrew S. Mayo.

Benjamin Rogers.

Francis B. Rogers.

Joshua N. Rogers.

George A. Taylor.

58th regiment, 3 years, enlisted January, 1864; discharged July, 1865, on close of the war. Names already referred to not repeated.

Company A.

Nathaniel B. Smith, 1st sergeant; killed at Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864.

Francis Armstrong, sergeant; died same day of wounds received at Cold Harbor, June 1, 1864.

Pliny Freeman, sergeant.

George W. Hamilton, sergeant.

Samuel Hawes, Jr., sergeant; discharged for disability, June 19, 1865.

Aaron W. Snow, sergeant.

Benjamin F. Bassett,* died at Washington on June 24, 1864, of wounds received June 3, 1864, presumably at Cold Harbor.

Charles B. Bearse.

John Bolton, killed at Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864.

Joshua H. Chase, discharged for disability, January 27, 1865.

Zabina Dill, died in Andersonville (Ga.) prison, August 28, 1864.

Nathan Eldridge, killed at Spotsylvania, May 12, 1864.

Washington A. Eldridge.

Stephen Ellis.

Harrison F. Gould.

Josiah F. Hardy.

Samuel Harding.

*In official report erroneously credited to Harwich.

Seth T. Howes, killed in battle of the Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864.

Henry W. Mallows.

Charles Mullett.

Edwin S. Nickerson, prisoner at close of war.

Benjamin F. Pease, discharged for disability, July 1, 1865.

Bridgeman T. Small.

Albert E. Snow, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.

Zenas M. Snow.

David G. Young, died in service at Fredericksburg, Va., May 12, 1864.

Company H.

Francis S. Cahoon.

Our venerable fellow citizen, David H. Crowell, served in the navy as Acting Captain on the Tuscarora on special service from November 22, 1861, till his resignation, May 16, 1863.

POLITICAL.

The town like the state had supported the Whig party, but on the formation of the Republican party, its allegiance was transferred to the latter. Fremont in 1856 and Lincoln in 1860 had a majority in the town, and in 1861, after the commencement of the war, John A. Andrew, Republican, received the entire vote cast for governor.

In the Constitutional Convention of 1820 the town was represented by Capt. Joseph Young and Capt. Salathiel Nickerson. As delegate to the constitutional convention of 1853, S. B. Phinney of Barnstable was chosen by a vote of 103 against 97 for Freeman Nickerson of Chatham. Why an out-of-town man was chosen does not appear, but it is worthy of note that Barnstable sent no delegate.

CHURCH.

The question of religious worship could not fail to be in the mind of the early settlers. They were not sufficiently numerous to support a minister. The nearest church was that of Eastham, its meeting house being within the present limits of Orleans. Later a church was organized in Harwich, the meeting house being within the present limits of Brewster. During his life William Nickerson

gave religious instruction to the inhabitants. The first resident preacher was Jonathan Vickery, who came from Hull in 1697. He was not an ordained minister, but a lay preacher. His pay was probably about 20 pounds a year besides a supply of hay and wood. The first meeting house was built in 1700, though not then entirely finished, and the men of the village were to take turns in procuring timber and helping to frame the building, or pay in the next rate those who did the work. The building was a small one, plain and rough, without a steeple, and without means of heating. In the winter, foot-stoves and hot bricks were carried by the worshippers. There were no pews, but benches on each side of the center aisle faced the pulpit, those on one side being occupied by the men and those on the other side of the aisle by the women. The meeting house stood in the south section of the old cemetery. Mr. Vickery was drowned in 1702. Various persons preached for short periods until 1711. The longest service was that of the Rev. John Latimer, a graduate of Harvard College in the class of 1703, who was the first educated minister in the place. He remained from 1706 to 1708. In 1711 the Rev. Hugh Adams, a graduate of Harvard College in the class of 1697, was employed, and remained until he was dismissed in 1715. He had previously been settled for a time near Charleston, S. C. His salary was 52 pounds a year and a settlement of 100 pounds, payable in two years was given him. He was also given a farm south of and near the meeting house, and a house was built for him at the cost of 75 pounds. He soon, however, became involved in controversy with some of his hearers and particularly with Ebenezer Hawes, who came from Yarmouth about 1705 and remained until about 1720, when he returned to Yarmouth. Hawes was a leading man of the place during his residence. He kept the tavern and had perhaps been criticized by Adams. However that may be, he uttered some language respecting Mr. Adams, which the latter regarded as slanderous, and he accordingly brought suit for damages in the Common Pleas court in 1715. The case was tried at Barnstable early in 1716, when the verdict was against Adams. He appealed to the Superior Court of

Judicature. The appeal was heard at Plymouth before the celebrated Judge Samuel Sewall, when Adams prevailed and obtained 10 shillings damages. The papers in this suit are on file with the clerk of the Supreme Judicial court in Boston. Among them is a paper in behalf of Hawes, signed by 28 men of the town, whose names are the following:

Jonathan Godfrey.
Daniel Sears.
William Eldredge.
Isaac Hawes (brother of Ebenezer).
Samuel Tucker.
John Taylor.
John Taylor, Jr.
John Atkins.
John Smith.
Thomas Howes.
Joseph Eldredge.
Robert Paddock.
Samuel Atkins.
Richard Sears.
William Eldredge, Jr.
Morris Farris.
John Eldredge.
John Stuard.
John Collins.
William Mitchel.
Daniel Hamilton.
Ebenezer Stuard.
John Ryder.
Joseph Stuard.
James Eldredge.
Samuel Taylor.
Samuel Stuard.
David Smith.

Among them, as appears, are names still current in the town, and others that have disappeared from among us. The name of Morris Farris is perpetuated in Morris Island, on which he resided.

Up to this time there was no church organization in the town. There were but seven male church members and these belonged to the Eastham church, or, in one instance at least, to the Harwich church. Before the emigration of 1711 there had been eleven male church members.

In 1719, the Rev. Joseph Lord, a graduate of Harvard College in the class of 1691, was employed. He was a learned man, active in all the religious controversies of the time. His writings were numerous and many of them are preserved. The town agreed to give him a salary of 80 pounds a year and the use of a house and land. It was also agreed that he should have a settlement of 100 pounds to be paid in four years. It is a coincidence that he, as

well as Mr. Adams, had been settled for a time in South Carolina. Mr. Lord's location was Dorchester, not very far from Charleston. He came in 1720, established the first church organization and served the town till his death in 1748. He was buried in the south section of the old burying ground. In 1729 a new meeting house was built, which, with additions, served the purposes of the congregation for about a century. It faced the south nearly opposite the road that leads from the old burying ground to West Chatham, and after the additions consisted of a central portion and two wings. At its back was the north section of the old burying ground. It had no steeple and at first no pews, except one for the minister's wife. Ten years later, in 1739, an order was made in town meeting for space to be laid out for a certain number of pews, and that they should be sold for an aggregate of 100 pounds. In 1742, they were sold to the following persons:

Thomas Doane.	John Nickerson.
John Collins.	Joshua Atkins.
Ensign William Nickerson.	William Nickerson, 4th.
John Covel.	Maziah Harding.

Jonathan Godfrey.

In 1748, after the death of Mr. Lord, the Rev. Stephen Emery, a graduate of Harvard College in the class of 1730, was employed. The town voted him an annual salary of 480 pounds old tenor, reckoning silver at 52 shillings per ounce, or 400 pounds with wood. He was also to receive a settlement of 800 pounds to be paid in two years. Mr Emery served the town until his death in 1782. His descendants are in the town to this day. He was buried in the north section of the old burying ground, where an inscription to his memory may still be seen.

In 1773, it was voted "to repair the meeting house and enlarge it, the men's and women's seats to front the pulpit after enlarging, and to take up some hindermost seats and substitute pews." In 1774 the sum of 40 pounds was raised for that purpose.

The Rev. Mr. Thomas Roby, a graduate of Harvard College in the class of 1779, succeeded Mr. Emery in 1783, and preached until

his resignation in 1795. The Rev. Ephraim Briggs, also a graduate of Harvard College, class of 1791, followed in 1796, and served until his death in 1816. His salary was fixed at 85 pounds a year besides wood and hay and the use of the parsonage. He also had a settlement of 230 pounds. In 1812 the town voted to repair the meeting house and increase the number of pews.

The next incumbent (and the last one while the church remained a town affair) and the last who preached in the old building, was the Rev. Stetson Raymond, a graduate of Brown University in the class of 1814. He served from 1817 to 1829, when he was dismissed. His salary was $650 per year, with the use of the parsonage. The society at a meeting May 27, 1830, voted to build a new meeting house. The old structure was sold and in 1831 was taken down. The new one was built in the lot now occupied by the Congregational cemetery and stood on rising ground some distance back of the main road. The parsonage was built west of the church in a lot fenced off from the cemetery. It was destroyed by fire with the church records in 1861. The new church was removed to its present site in 1866.

During the early history of the town the inhabitants were nearly all adherents of the Congregational church. The church was a town affair, and it was supported by taxes raised in town meeting. Very early, however, there were some Quakers in the town who objected to being taxed for the support of the church, and in 1732 Paul Crowell was sent to Barnstable to see if Quakers were free of ministerial taxes, with what result does not appear. Somewhat later a sect arose called "Separatists," which had an organization in Harwich under the leadership of Joshua Nickerson and some adherents in Chatham. This sect, for the most part, became merged in the Baptists. The question of taxing these people was raised in town meeting in 1755, and the vote was that they should not be excused from church taxes. It was, however, soon decided that persons belonging to other church organizations and contributing to their support, should not be compelled to pay ministerial taxes. In 1759 there was recorded in the town book a cer-

tificate that Nathaniel Bassett was a Baptist. Beginning a little before 1800 and continuing for some years after, the town records contain many certificates that various persons had become members of the Methodist, Baptist or Universalist societies and contributed to their support. At first the Methodists and Baptists belonged to societies in Harwich, but later Chatham societies were formed. The Methodist society was formed in 1816, the Universalist in 1822, and the Baptist in 1824. A Methodist church and parsonage were built near the Methodist cemetery about 1812 and the present ones about 1850. In 1823 a Universalist church was erected near the cemetery of that denomination. In 1850 a second one was built on the site of the academy. This was burned in 1875 and in 1879 the present one was erected. A Baptist church was built in 1827 near the Baptist cemetery, which was later removed to the Old Harbor road. When the Baptist society ceased to exist the church was sold to the Masonic lodge.

In 1820 the town raised $680 to pay Mr. Raymond's salary for the year. In the report of the town meeting held August 9, 1824, is the following entry:

"The town voted not to raise $500 for Mr. Stetson Raymond. Then the hearers of Mr. Raymond voted to raise $500 for his support this year."

This ended the connection of the town as such with the Congregational church.

About 1850 a religious movement was started in Chatham, similar to the Separatist movement of a century before, which to some extent affected the adjoining towns. Its central idea was that the churches had become too formal and worldly and had drifted away from the simplicity of the gospel. The followers of this movement did not believe in a specially set-apart ministry, laid down no creed, and emphasized the relations of the individual with the deity. Their worship consisted of exhortation, singing and prayer, in which all the members, including the women, were encouraged to join. Because most of the members had come out from the churches, they were commonly called "Comeouters." Seth

Nickerson was the best-known leader. With Elisha Eldridge, David Harding, Doane Kendrick and others, he headed a division which (for a number of years) like the Quakers, practiced avoidance of colors and extreme simplicity in dress, house-furnishings, etc. Another division, more liberal in dress and outward forms, of which Whitman Bassett, Jabez Crowell (of East Harwich) and James Hawes were leading members, worshipped for a number of years in a small meeting house in West Chatham, erected on the south side of the main road, a little east of the point where the road to East Harwich branches off. Not long after 1860, with the death of the principal members, the movement died out in Chatham.

TOWN HOUSE.

Town meetings were held in the old meeting house until it was taken down, the last meeting there being held in November, 1831. In February, 1832, the meeting was held in the Methodist meeting house. After that they were held successively in the Baptist and Universalist meeting houses until 1838. November 11, 1838, they met in Academy Hall. In January, 1851, the town meeting was held in the "New Academy Hall," by which must have been meant Granville Seminary. February 3, 1851, the people voted to build a town house by the following November. It was erected on the site of the old Methodist church near the Methodist cemetery. The first town meeting held in it met November 10, 1851. In 1877 the present town hall was erected.

EDUCATION.

The early settlers were not uninterested in the education of their children, especially the boys, but their circumstances forbade the establishment of schools. Parents gave instruction to their children, and, no doubt, in the case of illiterate parents, neighbors capable of doing so took their children with their own. It is remarkable that the children and grandchildren of the immigrants received as much education as they did. As soon as it was able to do so, the town took measures for the more systematic instruction of its youth. It is quite likely that before 1720 a schoolmistress had been employed, which was not in accordance with the Provin-

cial requirement, for in 1722 an agent was appointed to petition the General Court "to consider the low estate of the town and exempt it from fine for keeping only a school-dame."

In 1721, however, Samuel Stewart had been appointed schoolmaster, and for his services received ten pounds. For several years thereafter Daniel Legg was schoolmaster. In 1723 the year was divided into six parts, school to be held at houses in various sections of the town, the master boarding around. Various teachers at different times followed Mr. Legg. In 1768 the town was divided into four sections: Capt. Joseph Doane and Seth Smith to get a teacher for the N. E. section; George Godfrey and Joseph Atwood for the S. E.; John Hawes and Samuel Taylor for the S. W., and Paul Crowell and Barnabas Eldredge for the N. W. section. Schoolhouses were not built till after 1790. In 1800 the town was divided into five districts, with a schoolhouse in each. Later there were 13 districts and schoolhouses. Under the district system, the districts had agents chosen in district meetings. Toward the expenses, the town contributed a certain sum, and the rest was raised by district tax proportioned among the heads of families according to the number of children in each attending school. The schools were wholly ungraded, and in the winter term were attended by pupils of various ages from the child learning the alphabet to the young man of 20, home from sea, struggling with Bowditch's Navigator. There were also private navigation schools kept by individuals for young men aspiring to command on the sea.

In 1820 there were seven district schools and the town raised $40 for each district. In 1824 the sum of $400 was raised for schools, and in 1851, $1400.

After a long struggle by a few enlightened citizens, the town adopted a graded system and erected the high school in 1858, the opening of which inaugurated a new era in the educational history of the town. The question of a grammar school, that is, a school where Latin should be taught, was quite early raised, the Provincial law requiring towns of 100 families to employ a master capable of teaching "the tongues."

In 1776 the town voted not to hire a grammar school teacher for the present. In 1779 an agent was appointed "to get a schoolmaster of the Gramer Tongue to keep a school in our town." But it does not appear that one was employed. Private enterprise about 1830 provided an academy with a building on the high ground near the residence of the late Seth Taylor. Joseph W. Cross, a graduate of Harvard College in the class of 1828, was the first teacher. He became a minister and died in 1906 at the age of 98, then the oldest living graduate of Harvard. It was his son, Joseph W. Cross, Jr., of whom some of us have a grateful recollection as the first principal of the high school. This academy failed for want of patronage and the building was removed about 1850. After it closed and about 1850, Joshua G. Nickerson opened an institution on the Old Harbor road, called the "Granville Seminary," which did not long continue its educational work.

Prior to 1860, books were few except bibles and religious works. In 1875 the Free Pilgrim library was established in South Chatham, which now has between 900 and 1000 volumes. A library association was formed in the village in 1887, which in 1889 presented its 640 volumes to the town. The public need was not adequately met, however, until the founding of the Eldridge library by the Hon. Marcellus Eldridge, which was opened in 1896.

It should be remarked that the early backwardness of the town in higher education and the comparatively small number of college graduates it has had are to be explained by the seafaring habits of the people, which kept its young men from home and from surroundings that would naturally lead their thoughts towards letters and study.

Joseph Lord, son of the Rev. Joseph Lord, graduated at Harvard college in 1726, after his father settled in Chatham.

The first native of the town to receive a college education, so far as I can learn, was Samuel Emery, son of the Rev. Stephen Emery, born 1751. He graduated at Harvard in 1774 and received the degree of A. M. from Yale College in 1781. He married Mary, daughter of Nathaniel Appleton of Boston, and died in 1838. I know

of no other native of the town who went to college until after the lapse of about ninety years. In 1865 another descendant of the Rev. Stephen Emery, John A. Emery, son of John, graduated at Amherst College. He was not a pupil of the high school, but was a student in the Bridgewater State Normal school in 1854. He settled as a lawyer at Pittsburgh, Pa., and practised his profession with credit to himself and his native town until his death in 1900. Nathaniel B. Smith in 1861 went from the high school to Amherst College. He was not able to continue his studies, entered mercantile life in Boston, but soon enlisted in the war and fell lamented in 1864 in the battle of Cold Harbor. Galen B. Danforth is referred to below. Besides those mentioned elsewhere, Joshua G. Nickerson in 1845 and Freeman Nickerson in 1846 were students of the Bridgewater Normal school. They were teachers for a number of years.

PHYSICIANS.

In the earliest years of the town there was no resident physician. In sickness the people depended upon the matrons of the village with their herb gardens. Later the minister generally had some knowledge of medicine and dentistry. The first physician of the town was Dr. Samuel Lord. After him the nearest physician was Dr. Joseph Seabury of Orleans (then Eastham), who died in 1800. His son, Dr. John Seabury, settled in this town about 1815 and practised here for fifteen years, when he moved away. He resided in the large house just west of the parsonage. His nephew, Dr. Benjamin F. Seabury, who practised in Orleans from 1837 to 1890, was much resorted to by Chatham patients, as was also Dr. Samuel H. Gould, who practised in Brewster from 1844 to 1882. Dr. Greenleaf J. Pratt, who practised in Harwich from about 1815 till 1858, and Dr. Franklin Dodge, who practised there from 1838 till 1872, also had many Chatham patients. Dr. Daniel P. Clifford settled in Chatham about 1810, married Betsey Emery, granddaughter of Rev. Stephen Emery, and practised his profession until his death in 1863. He lived on the north road a little east of the East Harwich meeting house. Dr. Elijah W. Carpenter graduated

at the Harvard Medical school in 1837 and immediately came here. He married Mary H., daughter of Joshua Nickerson, and successfully practised here till a few years before his death in 1881. His eldest daughter married Edwin F. Knowlton, a wealthy straw goods manufacturer who resided in Brooklyn, N. Y. Their daughter Mary married Count Johannes von Francken Sierstorpff, of Germany. They entertained the German Emperor on Thanksgiving day, 1911, at their Castle Zyrowa, Silesia. So a descendant of the Norwich weaver who founded this town was hostess of a monarch, in some respects the most powerful of the present time. She had evidently not forgotten her origin, for she set before him the traditional New England dishes of the day. Dr. Nathaniel B. Danforth came soon after 1840, married here in 1845, Elouisa S. Martin, and died in 1864. He continued to practise until his death. His son, Galen B. Danforth, was a pupil of the high school under Mr. Cross, and went from there to Amherst College, where he graduated in 1867. He then studied medicine in Germany and Edinburgh, and went as a medical missionary to Tripoli, Syria, where he died in 1875 at the early age of 28 years. Dr. N. P. Brownell was another physician settled here before 1850. The second native of the town to become a physician was Erastus Emery, son of John Emery. He was a pupil of the high school, a graduate of the Harvard Medical school in 1869, practised in Truro and died at an early age in 1878. The first dentist in town was the late Dr. Joseph Atwood. He was followed by Dr. Sylvanus H. Taylor.

LAWYERS.

There were no resident members of the bar here until very recent years. The drawing of deeds and wills and the probate business were done by laymen. Joseph Doane, Squire Sears and Deacon John Hawes were among those in earlier years. During my boyhood and later, Warren Rogers was the most active in this way. The early ministers were frequently called in for this service; the Rev. Joseph Lord drew many legal papers in his time. Simeon N. Small, a native of this town, became a member of the bar and practised law in Yarmouth before 1860, when he went to Milwaukee,

Wisconsin, where he practised until his death in 1875. Before he left the Cape he had been judge of the Court of Insolvency.

CHATHAM MEN IN OTHER PLACES.*

Some Chatham men who have had honorable careers in other places may be named. David Sears, born in 1752, was the son of Daniel Sears. After his father's death his mother in 1763 married Samuel Ballard of Boston and took David with her there. He became a merchant and died in 1816 the richest man in Boston. He is the ancestor of the wealthy and prominent Sears family in Boston. His son David about 1848 erected the Sears monument standing in the old burying ground here. Mention may be made here of David's elder brother, Richard, who continued to reside in this town and was long known as Squire Sears. He resided and kept a store in the old Sears House, was justice of the peace and the town's representative in the General Court for many years. In 1804 he was a member of the state Senate. He died in 1839 at the age of 90. His wife, a native of Framingham, died in 1852 at the age of 94.

Alpheus Hardy was born in 1815, the son of Isaac Hardy. He studied for a time at Phillips Andover Academy, but ill health compelled him to desist. Before his majority he entered business for himself in Boston and became one of the most prominent men in the shipping and importing business. He was president of a Boston bank and of a Michigan railroad company. Upon the death of Joshua Sears, a native of Yarmouth, Mr. Hardy became the managing trustee of his estate, then the largest in Boston, and guardian of his son, Joshua Montgomery Sears. He was a member of the state senate in 1861, and a strong supporter of the Union during the war. His business cares did not prevent him from being a leader in religious and charitble work. He was for many years a trustee of Amherst College and of Andover Theological Seminary. He was a bountiful giver. He died

[*It has been my purpose not to mention living persons in any part of this address except in a few instances that will be regarded as justifiable.]

in 1887. His brother, Isaac Hardy, in copartnership with George Ryder (a former sea captain), son of Stephen Ryder of this town, was long a prominent ship chandler in Boston.

The successful career of Heman and Joshua Eldridge, former sea captains, in Portsmouth, N. H., is well known.

David Godfrey, father of George Godfrey so well known in this town, after having been a sea captain and officer on a privateer in the war of 1812, promoted a line of packets between Boston and New York, and settled in the latter city about 1830, continuing in successful business until his death in 1845. Mulford Howes, who had also been a sea captain and who spent his declining years in his native town, was associated with him. Later Isaac B. Atwood was an active business man in New York, and James A. Stetson represented the town well in New York and Gloucester in the fish business.

John W. Atwood, son of John Atwood, was born in this town in 1822 and in 1846 was a student in the Bridgewater Normal school. He was a member of the state Senate in 1857 and 1859. In 1858 he was a member of the House of Representatives. He served for nine months as sergeant in the 43rd Mass. Volunteers in 1862 and 1863. Afterwards he engaged in the coal business in Jersey City, N. J., but later became the successful and valued principal of one of the public schools there, continuing until ill health compelled him to retire. He died in 1883 and is buried in the Congregational cemetery in this town.

Benjamin F. Hawes, son of Thomas Hawes, at the time of his early death had established a large business in New York in the manufacture and sale of hats.

Simeon Ryder, a son of Stephen and brother of the Stephen Ryder who lived and kept a mill on the North road west of the old burying ground, was at first a sea captain. He afterwards engaged in successful business in New York and later in Alton, Ill., where he died in 1877, aged 82. He projected the Terre Haute and Alton railroad, was the leader in its construction and became its first president.

Benjamin Godfrey, a native of this town, was also first a sea captain. He afterwards engaged in business in Matamoros, Mexico, and in New Orleans, where he amassed a considerable fortune. From New Orleans he went to Alton, Ill., where he established the wholesale house of Godfrey & Gilman. He projected and built the Alton and Sangamon railroad, of which he was the president. He built and presented a church to the society with which he worshipped, and he founded the Monticello Female Seminary at Godfrey, a town named for him adjoining Alton. When on November 7, 1837, Elijah T. Lovejoy, the early abolitionist and brother of Owen Lovejoy, was killed by a mob who had attacked the establishment where he printed his paper, the "Observer," it was in the storehouse of Godfrey & Gilman that Lovejoy's press was placed for safe-keeping. Mr. Godfrey died in 1862.

Samuel M. Nickerson carried the Chatham energy and business judgment to Chicago, where he was for twenty years president of the First National bank.

David Smith, a former sea captain, son of Stephen, established the business of ice manufacture in Honolulu, and in Washington, D. C.

If the record of Chatham men who have moved away could be traced, the influence that they and their descendants have had on widely distant communities would be found to be much greater than is imagined. To illustrate this, I will give two instances that have come within my knowledge. Isaac Hawes went from this town before the Revolution and finally settled in Kent, in western Connecticut. Two of his grandsons, Rev. Josiah Hawes and Rev. Prince Hawes, were graduates of Williams College, in 1800 and 1805 respectively, and were influential preachers. A third grandson, Lowman Hawes, graduated at Yale College in 1814, and became a prominent lawyer in Maysville, Ky. Two sons of Levi Eldredge, already spoken of as a soldier in the war of 1812, Rev. Increase and Rev. Levi Eldredge, were ministers of the Christian denomination and preached in several states for many years.

CALAMITIES.

The town has not been free from tragic events. In the fall of 1765 an epidemic of smallpox broke out in this town, and between November 23, 1765, and May, 1766, thirty-seven persons died, and twenty-four had the disease and recovered, so that over sixty per cent. of those attacked died. The cases numbered nine per cent. of the population. Among the deaths was that of Dr. Samuel Lord, already referred to as the first physician settled in the town. He fell a martyr to his professional duty, as so many physicians had before and have since. This disease, which modern science has robbed of its terrors, was rendered so fatal by lack of medical assistance and the ignorance of its proper treatment then prevalent in the profession. In addition to this visitation, many of the inhabitants during the same period were visited with a grievous fever, whereof divers adult persons died and several families lay sick a long time.

In November, 1772, Captain Joseph Doane found back of the Cape, a schooner having aboard dead, Captain Thomas Nickerson, Elisha Newcomb and William Kent, Jr. The decks were bloody and the chests open and plundered. One man was found aboard alive. He stated that the day before they had been attacked by a pirate, the men killed and a boy carried off. The survivor had concealed himself. Search was made for the pirate ship, but none was found. The survivor was tried in the Admiralty court in Boston and after two trials acquitted. The mystery has never been solved.

In 1786 occurred one of the many tragedies of the sea that have brought sorrow to the town. A schooner belonging to New Haven bound for the Banks, was lost with her crew of Chatham men. A chest and some other articles belonging to her were found and brought home by fishermen. The event has been transmitted to us through some verses written about the time by Isaiah Young. The men lost were Captain Sylvanus Nickerson, Mr. Nathaniel Young, Mr Christopher Taylor, Seth Eldridge, Adam Wing, Joseph

Buck, Nehemiah Nickerson, Stephen Eldridge, Barzillai Nickerson and Seth Dunbar.

EMIGRATION.

All through the history of the town there have, of course, been removals of individual citizens to other localities, and since 1860 they have been particularly numerous, but there have ben four movements that may properly be termed "emigrations." The first one occurred in 1711, when thirteen men with their families went to Duck Creek in Delaware, and eleven men with their families went to other towns. The second emigration was to a region known as the "Oblong," which was a strip of land in eastern New York, along the Connecticut border now mostly included in Putnam County, N. Y. This took place about 1740. A third emigration, about 1760, took place to Nova Scotia, and a fourth, about 1800, to a region now in the state of Maine, known as the "Kennebec Country." These emigrations were shared in by other towns on the Cape:

POPULATION.

According to the various censuses that have been taken of the town, the population has been as follows:

Year.	Population.	Year.	Population.
1765	678	1860	2,710
1776	929	1865	2,624
1790	1,140	1870	2,411
1800	1,351	1875	2,274
1810	1,334	1880	2,250
1820	1,630	1885	2,028
1830	2,130	1890	1,954
1840	2,334	1895	1,809
1850	2,439	1900	1,749
1855	2,560	1905	1,634
		1910	1,564

In 1765 there were 105 houses and 127 families; in 1801 the number of dwellings was 158, of which four only were of two stories. Two of these four were probably those on the North road west of the old burying ground, the easternmost of which was

the parsonage and the other a little later the dwelling of Dr. John Seabury. The other two were perhaps that of Josiah Ryder north of the main road in West Chatham, later owned by David Nye Nickerson, and that of Richard Sears, Jr., on the site of the Eldredge library, occupied in his lifetime by Dr. Carpenter. Capt. Joseph Atwood, father of Dr. Atwood, built the similar house now standing, in 1812. The three last mentioned were the most expensive houses in the town at that time and much admired.

The population increased steadily from 1765 to 1860, except between 1800 and 1810 when there was a slight falling off, and, since 1860, it has steadily decreased, being in 1910 less that it was in 1820.

This decrease in the population has been due in part to causes that have produced here the falling off in maritime enterprises, and in part to those general causes that have produced, throughout the western world in the last fifty years, a general tendency of population from the rural districts to the cities. But, while the population of the town has decreased, its wealth has increased. The valuation returned by the assesors in 1850 was $513,000; in 1860, $957,430; and in 1912, $1,335,560. It is undoubtedly true that not only the necessities and comforts of life are as well ministered to as ever, but that all those things that tend toward intellectual development, toward the broadening of the individual and the raising him above the level of a mere animal existence, were never so generally distributed.

More than a hundred years ago the merits of the Cape as a health resort were known. It has, however, only been in comparatively recent years that increasing numbers of summer guests have visited Chatham and found health and pleasure in its salt air and cool breezes and in its wonderful facilities for boating and fishing. The benefits have not all been on one side. The town has profited in its turn and much of its present prosperity is due to these welcome visitors.

EARLY CONDITIONS.

The first occupation of the inhabitants was agriculture. They raised good crops of corn and rye, and also produced some wheat, flax and tobacco. Hay from the salt marshes was abundant. A petition to the General Court drawn by the Rev. Hugh Adams, in 1711, states of the place, that it is fertile for all sorts of provisions and for good wheat especially, it being generally the best land of any town on the whole Cape, and "it has the most pleasant situation and incomparable conveniency for most sorts of fishery." The cattle ran at large on the common lands; cattle marks were recorded in the town records. Sheep raising was an important industry, the wool being required for home use. Not long after 1850 the flocks had disappeared. Perhaps the last ones were kept by Samuel Hawes, grandfather of Sergeant Hawes, and by Rufus Smith and Samuel D. Clifford. Subsistence was not hard to obtain. The waters were full of fish. The shores abounded in clams, quahaugs and oysters. Scallops were not esteemed. Lobsters were abundant. Deer and other game roamed the woods, and sea fowl were plentiful. Beachplums, wild grapes and cranberries and other berries abounded. The question of the right of non-residents to take clams, which has agitated the people in modern times, was early presented. In 1768 the town voted against allowing strangers to take clams and again in 1771 measures were taken against non-residents, on the ground that the destruction of the bivalve was threatened. The chief use then was as bait when salted. Upon the settlement of the town the region was covered with pine forests, not without some oak, and in the swamps there was a considerable supply of cedar. The forests, no doubt, supplied the timber for the first houses, and considerable tar was made in the early years. These uses, the demand for fuel and the clearings for agriculture and residence rapidly depleted the forests. In 1802, not over 65 acres of woodland were left, near the Harwich border. About 50 or 60 years ago the planting of trees was commenced and much old land has been restored to forest. One effect of cutting off the wood was the blowing away of

the light soil in places by the high winds from the sea. The southerly and easterly slopes of the Great Hill suffered especially. In 1821 the sum of $200 was raised by the town in an attempt to stop the sand from blowing off this hill, and a committee headed by Capt. Joseph Young was appointed to oversee the work. Beach grass was transplanted to the locality to hold the sand, and when this was rooted, pines were planted. A few years before 1800 a beginning was made of the digging of peat from the swamps and its preparation for fuel. In the years before 1860 a considerable business was done, mostly in West Chatham, in the preparation and sale of this article. But about this time coal became more common, and cranberry culture invaded the town and took possession of the swamps.

FISHERIES.

Whaling was carried on during the early history of the town. The whales used then to come in near the shore, whale-boats were kept, and a lookout employed to give the alarm. As early as 1690 William Nickerson, son of the founder, was appointed inspector of whales. In 1775, at the outbreak of the Revolutionary war, the whale-boats were ordered to be concealed. In the earliest years dead whales not unfrequently came ashore. Cod and mackerel fishing and the mercantile marine became the chief industries of the town. In 1711 a sloop belonging to the village was chased by the French. The town records show that in 1723 Samuel Stewart, the schoolmaster, was at sea, probably on a fishing voyage. By 1740 seafaring had become the prevalent occupation of the men of the town. In 1774, Chatham had 27 vessels of about 30 tons each engaged in the cod fishery, employing 240 men, and having an average annual catch of 12,000 quintals. The Revolutionary war nearly destroyed the business, and in 1783 there were only four or five vessels afloat. In 1802 about 25 vessels belonging to the town were so employed. A writer in 1791 speaks of 40 vessels, but this number must have included those from other towns which cured their fish here. In 1837, 22 vessels of the town were employed in the cod and mackerel fishery, the catch being

15,500 quintals of cod worth $46,500, and 1200 barrels of mackerel worth $9,600. In 1865 the catch of cod was 25,361 quintals, being the largest catch of any town on the Cape except Provincetown. The last mentioned figure no doubt included the shore fishery. The business of curing or "making" the fish, as the term was, was important in the closing years of the 18th and the first half of the 19th century. Numerous flakes lined the shores of the bays. In 1840, 240 barrels of mackerel were inspected in the town; in 1854, 3,000; in 1864, 6,746; and in 1874, 10,765. In the later years the catch was largely in the weirs that had been established near Monomoy Point and in Chatham bay.

No complete list of the fishing captains can be given. Among those whose service was about 1850 or earlier were:

Nathan Buck,
Hezekiah Doane,
Kimball Eldridge,
David Harding,
Samuel Ryder,
Elijah Smith and
James Taylor.

The following were later in service:

David T. Bassett,
Henry Bassett,
Whitman Bassett,
Alonzo Bearse,
John Burchell,
John G. Doane,
Amos K. Eldridge,
Barzillai B. Eldridge,
Cyrenus Eldridge,
Elisha Eldridge,
Oren Eldridge,
Samuel W. Eldridge,
Stephen T. Eldridge,
Benjamin F. Freeman,
David W. Hammond,
Elisha Hammond,
Isaac L. Hammond,
Zebedee Hammond,
Nathaniel T. Hawes,
Thomas Hawes,
Stephen H. Howes,
John Ireland,
Doane Kendrick,
Reuben G. Kenny,
Isaiah Long,
Hira Nickerson,
Mulford Rogers and
Charles E. Smalley.

COMMERCIAL MARINE.

Chatham men, as has been stated, had been employed in commercial voyages before 1800, but after the war of 1812 the mercantile marine of the country increased rapidly until 1860, and among the captains who carried our flag into every port from Archangel on the northern ocean to Sydney on the southern sea, Chatham

men were conspicuous. They were especially employed in the lines that ran between Boston, Charleston and Savannah and in the trade between Boston and Mediterranean ports. The vessels were largely owned here and sailed by the captains on shares, although some were employed on wages. Co-operation was in vogue. A young man who felt himself competent to command a vessel would arrange for a vessel to be built for him. He would take a share, his friends at home would subscribe for part in 16ths, 32nds or 64ths, and the remainder would be taken by the East Boston shipbuilder. In connection with this business two local insurance companies were in existence before 1860.

Upon the outbreak of the Civil war, this great interest rapidly declined. The Alabama and other Confederate cruisers captured many Chatham vessels or drove them to come under the British flag, and the increase of the use of steam over sail, carrying with it, as it did in many cases, the transfer of the home port from Boston to New York, aided the decline. When sailing vessels were employed and the home port was Boston, opportunity was afforded for considerable visits at not too long intervals by the crews to their families here. Vessels on their way between Boston and the south would often anchor in Chatham bay ("under the Neck" it was termed) and the crews would thus have an opportunity of visiting their homes. But steam craft gave too short shore leave for that purpose, especially if the home port were more remote than Boston. The result was the removal of families from the town to the vicinity of Boston or New York. During the period of marine activity small vessels were run from the town to New York, New London and New Bedford.

The captains in the merchant service were numerous. It would be impossible to give a full list. Among the earlier ones were:

Joshua Atkins,
Joseph Atwood,
James Crowell,
Samuel Davis,
Thomas Dodge,
Abner Eldridge,
Collins Kendrick,
Nathaniel Kendrick,
Paul Mayo,
Alexander Nickerson,
Joshua Nickerson,
Moses Nickerson,

Zephaniah Eldridge,
Joseph Emery,
Samuel Emery,
Edmund Flinn,
John Flinn,
William Flinn,
James Harding,
Prince Harding,
Seth Harding,
Sparrow Harding,
James Hawes,
Samuel Hawes,
William Howes,
Seth Nickerson,
Zenas Nickerson,
Elisha Ryder,
George Ryder,
Joseph Ryder,
Josiah Ryder,
Richard Ryder,
Seth Ryder,
Richard Sears, Jr.,
Reuben C. Smith,
Christopher Taylor,
John Taylor,
Joshua Taylor,
Seth Taylor.

Among those whose service was chiefly between 1850 and 1870 were:

Joshua Atkins, Jr.,
Joseph Atkins,
Ira Buck,
Luther Buck,
Benjamin Clifford,
William Clifford,
Elijah Crosby,
Isaac Crosby,
David H. Crowell,
John Crowell,
A. Judson Doane,
Samuel H. Doane,
Alfred Eldridge,
Gideon Eldridge,
Henry Eldridge,
Jonathan Eldridge,
Luther Eldridge,
David Gould,
Charles Hamilton,
David Hamilton,
Sylvester Hamilton,
Archelaus Harding,
David J. Harding,
Elisha Harding,
Hiram Harding, Sr and Jr.,
Franklin Howes,
George W. Howes,
Solomon Howes,
Gershom Jones,
Elijah Loveland,
Winslow Loveland,
David E. Mayo,
Hezekiah Mayo,
Lorenzo Mayo,
Alexander Nickerson, Jr.,
David N. Nickerson,
George Nickerson,
Kingsbury Nickerson,
Solomon Nickerson,
Starks W. Nickerson,
Zenas Nickerson, Jr.
John Paine,
Christopher Smith,
Ephraim Smith,
Levi D. Smith,
Reuben C. Smith, Jr.,
Richard Smith,
Thomas Sparrow,
Hiram Taylor,
James Taylor,

Joseph Harding,
Joshua Harding,
Nathan A. Harding,
Oren Harding,
Josiah Hardy,
Reuben C. Hawes,
Alfred Howes,
Daniel H. Howes,
John Taylor, Jr.,
Joshua Taylor, Jr.,
Levi Taylor,
Moses Taylor,
Reuben C. Taylor,
Richard Taylor,
Simeon Taylor,
Charles White.

To these should be added Charles Rockwell, who became an admiral in the navy.

MANUFACTURING.

Prior to 1860 and particularly early in the 19th century, shipbuilding was carried on to some extent, small vessels being turned out of the works. In 1845 six vessels were built and in 1855 fifteen. The business of making salt by the evaporation of sea water was early established here. Extensive shallow vats were built along the shores of the bays, equipped with movable roofs so that they could be covered on the approach of rain. The water was pumped into them by windmills. The last works that were operated were those of Jesse Nickerson on the neck where the hotel Chatham stood. These were closed about 1886. In 1802 there were six salt works in the town; in 1837, 80, producing annually 27,400 bushels, worth $8,220; in 1845, 54, producing 18,000 bushels; and in 1855, 14, producing 3,300 bushels. The industry ceased to pay and began to decline when duties on salt were lowered, when the state bounty was removed, when salt springs in New York and elsewhere in the country came to be developed, and when the price of pine lumber necessary in the construction of the works rose to a high level. General manufacturing was never carried on here to any extent. About 1800, however, there was a rope walk in the northern part of the town and a tannery at the Old Harbor, which was closed about 1830. About 1840 there was a carding machine in the neighborhood of the late Reuben Young. Windmills until comparatively recent years were used for the grinding of grain. About 1800 there were six of these in the town. Between 1850 and 1860 there were nine, two in South Chatham, one kept by Ezekiel Young, one near the Oyster pond, one on the Stage Harbor

road kept by Christopher Taylor and later by Oliver Eldredge and Zenas Nickerson (the last one operated in the town), one near the Lights, one at the Old Harbor and one at Chathamport.

STORES.

Among the early stores, mostly for the sale of general merchandise, were those of Ezra Crowell, known as "Squire Crow," John Topping and Isaiah Nye, near the old meeting house; Zoeth Nickerson, on the North road east of the East Harwich meeting house; Christopher Ryder and Enos Kent in Chathamport; Thacher Ryder, Zenas Atkins and Captain Benjamin T. Freeman in North Chatham; Stephen G. Davis, who about 1830 established himself in West Chatham on the Oyster Pond river near where it turns to the south; Daniel Howes, who succeeded Davis and afterwards moved the store to the main road; Nabby C. Taylor, widow of Reuben C. Taylor, also in West Chatham; Levi and Hiram T. Eldridge in South Chatham. In the village the first stores were probably those of Elisha Hopkins on Stage Neck and Richard Sears near the Soldiers' monument. Others that followed were those of Josiah Hardy at his wharf near the Lights, Charlotte W. Hallett and her son, Solomon E. Hallett, Ziba Nickerson, Sullivan Rogers (tin, sheet iron and other hardware), Edward Howard (tailor), Samuel M. Atwood (market), Washington Taylor; Levi Atwood (long town clerk, clerk of the Congregational church and familiar with the history of the town), south of the head of the Oyster pond, and in the same locality the lumber yard of John Emery; while north of the head of the Oyster pond was the crowded store of David Howes, where everything seemed ill-arranged and in disorder, but from which no customer ever went away empty-handed, no matter how out of date or unusual the article he desired. Some of the earlier stores sold liquor and in that respect served the purpose of taverns. In the vicinity of the old meeting house, the Widow Knowles long kept a tavern, which was resorted to at times of general training and on other public occasions.

HABITS.

In the early history of the town there was much that differed from present conditions. Reaping was done with the sickle. The clothing and the coverings for the beds were of wool or flax and chiefly made at home. The large and small spinning wheel, the hatchel, cards and the loom were a necessary part of the household furniture. The beds were filled with straw or feathers. The women made their own soap, and the tallow candles, which, with whale oil, supplied the light, were of domestic manufacture. There were no friction matches. The tinder, flint and steel sufficed to kindle the fire. There were no clocks at first. Hour glasses were used, as well as sundials. The houses were built fronting the south so that the shadow of the chimney would indicate noon. There were no stoves. The houses had large chimneys with enormous fireplaces where the family in winter nights could sit on either side of the fire of green wood which burned between huge fore and back logs. The crane and pot hooks, the spit, the andirons and bellows were necessary apparatus. If the back of the dweller when facing the fire was cold he could warm it by turning it to the blaze. A feature of each house was the brick oven built into the chimney, heated by building a fire in it. In it, when the fire was drawn, the pies and cakes, the puddings and pots of beans, and the loaves of brown bread were placed on Saturdays, to be cooked by the slowly diminishing heat, which lasted through the night. The earlier inhabitants did not seek the main roads as sites for their houses. They preferably built near ponds where good water was at hand or on the shores of the bays convenient for fishing. Markets did not exist. Fresh meat was obtainable in the fall when a hog or a beef animal was killed for winter use. At other times a fowl, a calf or a sheep of the domestic stock might be used, or the "beef cart" patronized, which once or twice a week came to the door. While efforts were earlier made to check the excessive use of intoxicating liquors, the idea of total abstinence did not take root until about 1830 or later. Before that a supply of Medford rum was a necessary part

of the winter's stock and on days of general training or other public occasions liquors were supplied on the spot or at the tavern. Sunday was strictly observed. Churchgoing was obligatory and could be enforced by law. The Puritan Sabbath resembled that of the Jews from whom it was borrowed. It began at sunset Saturday night and ended at sunset Sunday night. A bride was expected to carry to her new home an outfit for housekeeping largely made with her own hands. The men wore knee-breeches, and their hair was braided in queues. The tailoring was done by women. The boots and shoes were made by the cobbler of the neighborhood. The chairs were of domestic manufacture, bottomed with flags. The travel, when not on foot, was on horseback, the man in front on the saddle and the woman behind on the pillion. Sometimes oxcarts were used. Carriages for pleasure or comfort were late in coming. At first they were two-wheeled chaises. I have been told by my elders that the first chaise in town (probably about 1800), and long the only one, was owned by Squire Sears. In the early years there was little money. Taxes were collected in kind and transactions were carried on by exchange. Some English silver was in circulation and Spanish silver also appeared. The first bills of credit of the province, which appeared before 1700, became soon depreciated, and were known as the "old tenor." Other issues, known as "middle" and "new tenor," followed. In 1749 the value of the old tenor was fixed by law at a little over one-eighth of its face value in silver, and the middle and new tenor at about one-half. During the Revolution the Continental paper was also rapidly depreciated, until in 1780 it was worth only one-thirtieth of its face in silver, and it ultimately became worthless. Prices became very high, and they attempted to regulate them by law, as has so often been attempted before and since, and no doubt with a like result. The town voted August 16, 1779, to appoint a committee to fix prices and wages. This committee reported on the 6th of September. The meeting approved the schedule presented and voted that anyone violating it should be deemed an enemy of the country and treated as such.

There were few safe means of investment, and those who had money hoarded it. Luxuries were not entirely wanting. Some families had silver spoons and other articles brought from Boston or abroad, and gold beads for the ladies were not wholly absent. A writer in 1802 says: "The inhabitants are very industrious. The women are engaged in the domestic employments and manufactures usual in other parts of Massachusetts, and a number of them in curing fish at the flake yards." If we substitute "cranberry bogs" for "flake yards," this description will not be far astray today.

The conditions of the ancient life had their beneficial effects. Not only the spirit of self help was called out, but mutual helpfulness was a necessity and must have softened the harder side of humanity which the stern struggle for a somewhat isolated existence would tend to foster. The care of the sick appealed to all, and while there were no trained nurses, the neighborhood produced men and women experienceed in watching and caring for the sick according to the light of the times. House raisings, sheep shearings and huskings brought the people together in social meetings with amusement and jollity, as the church services did in a more serious mood. The poor were always present. At first when help at home did not suffice they were farmed out to those citizens who would take them for the least sum per week or year, having the benefit of their services. Later the town bought for an almshouse and poor farm the house and farm of James Taylor in West Chatham that had belonged to his father, Samuel Taylor. This house and its successor built by the town were managed by keepers and the town's poor cared for there until 1878, when the house and farm were sold and a new almshouse established next to the Baptist church.

POSTOFFICE.

In early times letters could be transmitted only by private messenger or by the casual traveler. The first postoffice in the town was opened January 1, 1798, with James Hedge as postmaster. He served until 1801, when he was succeeded by Ezra Crowell, who held the place until 1819, when he was succeeded by

Theophilus Crowell, who served till 1821. He was succeeded by Josiah Mayo June 8, 1822, who held the place until 1861, being also from 1847 to 1873 town clerk and treasurer. In 1861 Ziba Nickerson succeeded Mayo and was postmaster for 20 years. Until after the appointment of Mr. Mayo the postoffice was located in the northern part of the town near the old burying ground, which, as we have stated, had been the chief center of the town, but, after 1820, the locality now known as the "village" began to forge ahead and later became the most populous part of the town. A demand for the removal of the postoffice sprang up. At a town meeting held March 6, 1826, the question was raised whether the postoffice should be moved to another part of the town or steps should be taken to have an additional postoffice. Both propositions were negatived. But in 1828 a postoffice was established at North Chatham, with Isaiah Nye as the first postmaster, and at this time the old postoffice had no doubt been removed down town. The West Chatham postoffice was established in 1856 with Daniel Howes as first postmaster. The Chathamport and South Chatham postoffices were both established in 1862 with Enos Kent and Levi Eldridge, Jr., as the incumbents respectively. At first the mail was received weekly, by 1815 twice a week and after 1820 three times a week. In 1827, the late Samuel D. Clifford, then a boy of 14, carried the mail on horseback, starting from and returning to Yarmouth the same day. Daily mails were established in 1848. The telegraph reached the town in 1855, and the office was placed in charge of our venerable fellow citizen, Ziba Nickerson. The telephone first appeared in 1883. News was not obtained so promptly as now. In the years preceding 1860 Boston semi-weeklies were taken chiefly for their shipping news and often one paper served for two or more families. Local news was chiefly obtained through the Barnstable Patriot, established in 1830, and the Yarmouth Register, established in 1836. The Chatham Monitor first appeared in 1871. The Chatham Gazette was established in 1892. These local papers are weeklies.

RAILROADS AND OTHER PUBLIC MEANS OF TRAVEL.

Communication with Boston was at first a matter of considerable time and discomfort. The journey could be made on horseback, or advantage could be taken of the casual vessels that made the voyage from Chatham to that port. The fishing vessels in the fall frequently took the dried fish there for sale and returned with provisions and goods to supply the winter needs of the inhabitants. About 1830 packets were run from Brewster and Chatham to Boston. Some of us can remember the Chatham packets at the wharf of Josiah Hardy near the Lights and the ball and flag on the former doctor's house on the north road that indicated the sailing and arrival of the Brewster packet. Much use of this was made by the Chatham people to avoid the trip around the Cape. The railroad was completed to Sandwich in 1848. It was extended to Yarmouth and Hyannis in 1854. Lines of stages were then run from Chatham to Yarmouth and at one time there was a line also to Hyannis. In 1865 Harwich was reached by the railroad and from that time on a short carriage ride was required until the Chatham railroad was opened in 1887.

LIGHTHOUSES AND LIFESAVING STATIONS.

The inhabitants of Chatham were early called upon to give relief to seamen wrecked upon its shores. In 1711 it is stated the village "has often heretofore been a place of relief to many shipwracked vessels and Englishmen cast ashore in storms." No public action was taken looking to the succor of men cast ashore until the Humane Society with headquarters in Boston placed houses of refuge along the coast. In 1802 one of these huts was located half way between Nauset and Chatham harbors. "The meeting house of Chatham is situated from it southwest. This meeting house is also without a steeple and is concealed by the Great hill, a noted landmark. The hill appears with two summits which are a quarter of a mile apart." There was another hut a mile north of the mouth of Chatham harbor, east of the meeting house and opposite the town. Still another was on Monomoy beach.

The Chatham Lights, on James Head, were established in October 1808, and after one of them was washed away, they were rebuilt 255 feet west of the original position, in 1877. Monomoy light station was established in 1823, and the house was moved 212 feet southerly in 1849. The Stage Harbor (or Harding's beach) light station was established in 1880. Lifesaving stations were first established on this coast in 1872, when the Monomoy station, rebuilt in 1905, was constructed. The Chatham station was established in 1873 and reconstructed in 1893. Monomoy Point station was built in 1874 and rebuilt in 1900. The Old Harbor station was established in 1898.

EARLY NOTICES.

It may be interesting to know what was written about us a century ago.

A writer, in 1791, says:

"Southeast from Harwich is Chatham, situated in the outer elbow of the Cape, having the sea on the east and on the south; Harwich on the west and Eastham on the north. The land is level and cleared of wood, and in many places commands a fine view of the sea. The soil in general is thin, the average produce of Indian corn being 12 bushels, and of rye 6 bushels, to the acre. There is not a stream of running water in the town. Their mills are turned by wind, as on other parts of the Cape. No town is more conveniently located with respect to water conveyance, having two harbors and many coves and inlets making up into every part of the town. They are well situated for carrying on the cod fishery, and employ about forty vessels in that business; some of them fish upon the banks of Newfoundland and others upon the shoals. As the harbors of this town are in the elbow or turn of the Cape, they afford a shelter for vessels of a moderate size, when passing and re-passing. But the harbors being barred, renders the ingress somewhat difficult to those who are not well acquainted with them. The depth of water is sufficient for vessels of two or three hundred tons burthen. Besides the fishery carried on in vessels at sea, they have plenty of cod at the mouths

of their harbors, which are taken in small boats. They take plenty of bass in the season for them. Their coves abound with eels; they have plenty of oysters and other shell fish for their own consumption." "The scarcity of wood obliges the inhabitants to use it with great frugality, five cords of wood being a year's stock for a small family. Pine wood is two dollars and an half, and oak three dollars and an half per cord."

The same writer, speaking of Cape Cod, says:

"The winds in every direction come from the sea, and invalids by visiting the Cape sometimes experience the same benefit as from going to sea."

Another writer, in 1802, says:

"But husbandry is pursued with little spirit, the people in general passing the flower of their lives at sea, which they do not quit till they are fifty years of age, leaving at home but the old men and small boys to cultivate the ground." "A few of the young and middle aged men are engaged in mercantile voyages and sail from Boston, but the great body of them are fishermen. Twenty-five schooners, from 25 to 70 tons, are employed in the cod fishery. They are partly owned in Boston and other places, but principally in Chatham. About one-half of them fish on the banks of Newfoundland; the rest on Nantucket shoals, the shores of Nova Scotia and in the straits of Belle Isle. On board these schooners are about 200 men and boys, most of them are inhabitants of Chatham; and they catch one year with another 700 or 800 quintals to a vessel. Besides these fishing vessels, there are belonging to the town five coasters, which sail to Carolina and the West Indies." "Few towns in the county are so well provided with harbors as Chatham. The first and most important is on the eastern side of the town and is called Old Harbor. It is formed by a narrow beach, which completely guards it against the ocean. The haven on the western side of this beach is extensive; but the harbor of Chatham is supposed to reach not farther than Strong Island, a distance of about four miles. Above that the water, which is within the limits of Harwich and Orleans, is known

by other names. The breadth of the harbor is about three-quarters of a mile. Its entrance, a quarter of a mile wide, is formed by the point of the beach and James' Head east of it on the main land. - - - There are no rocks either within or near the harbor; but its mouth is obstructed by bars, which extend east and southeast of the point of the beach three-quarters of a mile. On each side of this mouth is a breaker; one called the north, and the other, the south breaker. There are also several bars in the harbor within the outer bars. These bars are continually shifting." "At low water there are seven feet on the outer bar, common tides rising about six feet. - - - There is good holding ground in the harbor. - - - The depth at low water is about 20 feet. Not only do the bars alter, but the mouth of the harbor also is perpetually varying. At present it is gradually moving southward by the addition of sand to the point of the beach. The beach has thus extended about a mile within the course of the past forty years." "The principal business of the town is done near Old Harbor." "The greatest part of the fuel which is consumed is brought from the district of Maine; and costs at present about seven dollars a cord. Five cords of wood are considered as a sufficient yearly stock for a family." "Not more than half enough Indian corn for the consumption of the inhabitants is raised; the average produce to an acre is twelve bushels. Rye, the average produce of which is six bushels, is raised in the same proportion. Thirty years ago a small quantity of wheat was grown, but at present it is wholly neglected." "There are excellent oysters in the Oyster pond; but they are scarce and dear, selling for a dollar a bushel."

Stage Harbor is also described by this writer.

In 1839 a writer states that forty years before large ships used to come into the harbor, but then it was so injured by a sand bar that had been forming that only small craft could enter. The same writer says that while Chatham is in extent one of the smallest towns on the Cape it was said to be one of the wealthi-

est. A large amount of shipping was owned by the inhabitants in other places.

In 1846 it is said:

"The Harbor of Chatham which was formerly a good one is now nearly destroyed by the shifting of the sand bars near its mouth. Where the entrance to it formerly was there is a beach 25 feet high, covered with beach grass, and a mile in length." "There is considerable wealth in this place. A large amount of tonnage is owned here which sail from other places. The value of fish cured at Chatham is very considerable, and large quantities of salt are made."

How different is the world of today from the world of 1712? What changes have taken place? France was under the rule of the Bourbons. The French Revolution and Napoleon were nearly a century in the future. Italy, now united and progressive, was under the heel of foreign princes or consisted of fragmentary and hostile communities. Germany, now a mighty, consolidated empire, was a loose confederacy of small principalities under the leadership of Austria. St. Petersburg had just been founded, and Peter the Great was still at his task of converting Russia from Asiatic backwardness and isolation into a modern European power. On this side of the ocean a feeble fringe of English colonies stretched along the coast from the Savannah river to Maine. Georgia was not yet settled. North of Maine all was French. West of the Alleghanies the territory was claimed by the French. From Texas to the Isthmus of Panama and over substantially the entire continent of South America the Spaniards held sway, except in Brazil, which had been colonized by Portugal. Through the entire field of industry the means were essentially those of the ancient world. All the great changes that have been wrought by steam and electricity, guided by inventive genius, were yet to come. Through these two centuries, through all these mighty developments, this little community has moved steadily on its way, not driven from its moorings, nor on the other hand producing events that will find their place in general history, but the scene of honest lives of

brave, industrious and energetic men and women. Without such as these the republic would not exist.

In closing this address, I must not fail to say a word for those who like myself have long lived away from the old home. Those who have remained here can scarcely understand our feelings as we visit this scene of our childhood and youth. There rush upon us the memories of former days. The companions with whom we played live again, though too many have gone before. The little schoolhouse is peopled again. Here are the graves where rest the bones of our ancestors, and here the old house calls up the tender and hallowed memories of father and mother, of brother and sister. Can we ever forget? How can I better answer than by quoting the lines of Burns in his lament upon the death of his benefactor, Lord Glencairn?—

"The bridegroom may forget the bride
  Was made his wedded wife yestreen;
The monarch may forget the crown
  That on his head an hour has been;
The mother may forget the child
  That smiles sae sweetly on her knee;
But I'll remember thee, Glencairn,
  And a' that thou hast done for me!"

At the close of the address of Mr. Hawes, the chairman (having just received the news) announced the death that morning of Mr. Ziba Nickerson, the oldest citizen of the town, for many years postmaster of the place and manager of the telegraph office, and prominent in the Universalist church. After a brief and appropriate tribute to his character, Mr. Freeman requested the audience to rise and sing "Nearer My God to Thee," which was done.

The chairman then introduced Mr. Joseph C. Lincoln, the well-known novelist of Cape Cod, a frequent summer visitor to the town, who had been invited to read some of his Cape Cod poems. Mr. Lincoln happily prefaced his reading with the following remarks:

ADDRESS OF MR. JOSEPH C. LINCOLN.

Fellow Cape Codders: I can't say "Fellow Chathamers"—that is, I can't say it truthfully, and, although I write fiction, I dislike to speak it, particularly in a place where everyone knows me and it would be of no use. I am not a native of Chatham. I came within ten miles of being one: I was born in Brewster, which is ten miles from Chatham as the crow flies and about two hours as the horse used to trot —or walk— over —or through— the old time Cape Cod roads. I was, as I say, born in Brewster. That is not Brewster's fault, of course; so far as I know it is, in other respects, a perfectly respectable community. But until you have tried it you cannot realize the disappointment of being so near the real thing and missing it by a matter of ten miles.

I did my best to overcome the handicap. At the age of two I personally superintended the marriage of a near and very dear relative to one of Chatham's best known citizens and, having thus, so to speak, cast an anchor to windward, I began visiting here at once. I have been a pretty regular visitor ever since.

I owe a great deal to Chatham. There may be places in which I owe more, but, personally, I am willing to forget that: I was always generous in that way. But, as I say, I owe a great deal to Chatham. I have basked in the sunshine of your beaches and its warmth has burned into my heart—as well as my neck. Your fish have fed me, and, upon several of my many sailing excursions, I have—well, I have returned the compliment. I am always kind to dumb creatures and, if I may mention it without boasting, I think the affection is returned. For instance, I suppose there is not a person living of whom your Morris Island mosquito is fonder than he is of me. And of all dumb creatures I rate the Morris Island mosquito as the very "dumbdest."

So, although I am not a native Chathamer, when your committee asked me to come here today and read some of my Cape Cod verses, I was only too glad to say yes. I congratulate you upon your two hundredth birthday. You are the youngest looking crowd —your age considered—that I have ever seen. I think Chatham

must have, somewhere within its borders, the fountain of perpetual youth.

California is, as you know, always boasting of its wonderful youth-giving climate. Some years ago a man named Jones from my adopted state, New Jersey, went out there to live. After he had been there six months a friend of his received a letter from him. The letter said, "You should come here, old man. The climate is wonderful. I feel ten years younger already." At the end of another six months another letter came. This said, "Climate more wonderful than ever. I feel twenty years younger now." And, during the following year, a third epistle stated that the writer felt forty years younger. At last the friend, he who received the letters, himself took a trip to California. He sought the town where Jones had been living and inquired concerning him. The person of whom he inquired looked pained and shocked—"Why, haven't you heard?" he exclaimed, "Jones died last month of cholera infantum."

It is my hope that here in Chatham we may renew our youth—not quite to Mr Jones's extent—but at least to the extent of being always young enough to throw up our hats and give a hearty boyish cheer, whenever the old town's birthday comes around. And I sincerely hope you will invite me to your three hundredth anniversary.

Now we will proceed to the really serious business of the afternoon—serious for you, as listeners, I mean. In accordance with your committee's request I will read two or three of my Cape Cod ballads.

Matildy's Beau.

I hain't no great detective, like yer read about,—the kind
That solves a whole blame murder case by foot-marks left behind;
But then, again, on t'other hand, my eyes hain't shut so tight
But I can add up two and two and get the answer right;
So, when prayer-meet'ns, Friday nights, got keepin' awful late,
And, fer an hour or so, I'd hear low voices at the gate—

And when that gate got saggin' down 'bout ha'f a foot er so—
I says ter mother: "Ma," says I, "Matildy's got a beau."

We ought ter have expected it—she's 'most eighteen, yer see;
But, sakes alive! she's always seemed a baby, like, ter me;
And so, a feller after her! why, that jest did beat all!
But, t'other Sunday, bless yer soul, he come around ter call;
And when I see him all dressed up as dandy as yer please,
But sort er lookin' 's if he had the shivers in his knees,
I kind er realized it then, yer might say, like a blow—
Thinks I, "No use! I'm gittin' old; Matildy's got a beau."

Just twenty-four short years gone by—it do'n't seem five, I vow!—
I fust called on Matildy—that's Matildy's mother now;
I recollect I spent an hour a-tyin' my cravat,
And I'd sent up ter town and bought a bang-up shiny hat.
And, my! oh, my! them new plaid pants; well, wa'n't I something grand
When I come up the walk with some fresh posies in my hand?
And didn't I feel like a fool when her young brother, Joe,
Sang out: "Gee crickets! Looky here! Here comes Matildy's beau!"

And now another feller comes up my walk, jest as gay,
And here's Matildy blushin' red in jest her mother's way;
And when she says she's got ter go an errand to the store,
We know he's waitin' 'round the bend, jest as I've done afore;
Or, when they're in the parlor and I knock, why, bless yer heart!
I have ter smile ter hear how quick their chairs are shoved apart.
They think us old folks don't "catch on" a single bit but, sho!
I reckon they fergit I was Matildy's mother's beau.

The Parlor.

The kitchen's where the goodies are, and other stuff to eat,
And you can fool around in there, and laugh, and scuff your feet.
The dining-room is light and bright and kind of everyday,
And, when it rains or snows outside, a bully place to play.

The sitting-room is warm and nice, with lamps and books and plants,
And chairs a chap can curl up in without the "don'ts" and "can'ts."
The bedrooms—well, they don't count much, except at night, you see.
But say! the best front parlor—that's the room that worries me!

It's shut up almost all the week; the shades are pulled down tight.
The blinds are closed and it's as dark, almost, as if 'twas night.
And if you do look in, you see the whatnot things in rows,
The album, and that picture thing you hold against your nose,
The organ and the sofa too: the chairs all sitting round,
Each just exactly straight, as if 'twas planted in the ground.
And every blessed thing that's there looks just as if it said:
"Come in, my boy, but keep real still, 'cause all creation's dead."

When Sunday comes it's opened up, but it's no better then,
And you keep wishing all the time they'd shut it up again.
You mustn't make the organ go, nor move the furniture.
You can't lie down because your boots 'll spoil the sofa sure.
You mustn't rock the patent chair, 'cause something on it's broke
And sounds like cats that want to sing, but can't because they choke.
You mustn't touch the whatnot stuff, nor blow the Pampas grass,
Nor look out of the window 'cause your breath smokes up the glass!

The other rooms you understand; you're living in 'em now,
But that old parlor—sakes alive! what is it, anyhow?
It's grand and fine, I s'pose, and suits the minister and such,
And p'raps it's just the place to keep the things you mustn't touch,
And maybe Sunday ought to be a day when no one's glad,—
But I don't see why being good should make you feel so bad.
And when I get to be a man, and grown, there ain't a doubt
That, in the house I build they'll leave the best front parlor out.

The Surf Along the Shore.

Ye children of the mountain, sing of your craggy peaks,
Your valleys forest laden, your cliffs where Echo speaks;
And ye, who by the prairies your childhood's joys have seen,
Sing of your waving grasses, your velvet miles of green:
But when my memory wanders down to the dear old home,
I hear, amid my dreaming, the seething of the foam,
The wet wind through the pine trees, the sobbing crash and roar,
The mighty surge and thunder of the surf along the shore.

I see upon the sand-dunes the beach grass sway and swing,
I see the whirling sea-birds sweep by on graceful wing,
I see the silver breakers leap high on shoal and bar
And hear the bell-buoy tolling his lonely note afar.
The green salt-meadows fling me their salty, sweet perfume,
I hear, through miles of dimness, the watchful foghorn boom;
Once more, beneath the blackness of night's great roof-tree high,
The wild geese chant their marches athwart the arching sky.

The dear old Cape! I love it! I love its hills of sand,
The sea-wind singing o'er it, the seaweed on its strand;
The bright blue ocean 'round it, the clear blue sky o'erhead;
The fishing boats, the dripping nets, the white sails filled and spread;—
For each heart has its picture, and each its own home song,
The sights and sounds which move it when Youth's fair memories throng;
And when, down dreamland pathways, a boy, I stroll once more
I hear the mighty music of the surf along the shore.

The last speaker of the day was William C. Smith, Esq., formerly of Boston and Weston, a native and resident of the town, who has written its early history:

ADDRESS OF WILLIAM C. SMITH, ESQ.

At this hour and after having heard so much of interest about the history of Chatham, you will not, I think, expect from me anything more than a brief response to the invitation of your chairman.

I wish, first of all, to call your attention to three events, which, it seems to me, lend to this locality an interest and a distinction quite apart from, and in some respects, above that of other localities. The first is the visit of Champlain to Stage Harbor in 1606. Long before the English began to think seriously of colonizing New England, the French had carefully explored the coast, in search of a suitable harbor where, in a mild climate, they might found a settlement. Champlain was engaged in this search when he entered the harbor of Monomoit. He was, however, disappointed in his quest. The harbor was small and difficult of approach, and his experiences with the natives were most unfortunate. Not only was he the first European to set foot on this part of the Cape, but his encounters with the Indians were the first of any consequence which had ever occurred in New England between the natives and the pale faces from beyond the sea. It seems, therefore, that on these quiet shores of this peaceful town of Chatham was enacted the first of that long series of bloody tragedies, which ended only with the complete subjugation of the Indian race in New England.

The second event, to which I have referred, is connected with the voyage of the Mayflower in 1620. After the Pilgrims first sighted land on this side of the ocean, they turned their vessel southward and followed the outer coast of Cape Cod, intending to reach New Jersey or Hudson river, where they had a grant of land from the English king. But when they arrived off the shores of Chatham, they perceived that the water began to grow more shallow and boiling seas presently appeared ahead, so that there seemed to be no hope of passage, and the master of the ship, becoming alarmed, turned back and sought refuge in Provincetown

harbor, whence later the voyagers crossed to Plymouth. Right here, therefore, within sight of our shores, on that November day, 1620, was decided the destiny of New England, and it is to the shoals of Pollock Rip that we owe the fact that we are today citizens of Massachusetts and not, perchance, of New Jersey or New York.

The third event, of which I wish to speak, is also connected with the Pilgrim fathers. It relates to the faithful Indian friend of the Pilgrims, who came to the Plymouth settlement soon after it was founded and not only assisted in keeping the Indians friendly, but taught the settlers how to plant their corn, where to get fish and other necessaries and who acted as their interpreter, guide and assistant on many occasions. His name was Squanto or Tisquantum. In the autumn of 1622, when the supply of corn in the colony was low and provision must be made for the approaching winter, Gov. Bradford took Squanto and a crew of men with him, sailed around outside the Cape and entered the harbor of Monomoit. Through the friendly offices of their guide, they obtained the corn and beans which they desired, and were about to depart for other places, when Squanto suddenly became ill. No medicines of the natives availed to save him and in a few days he passed away, and in all probability lies buried somewhere within the limits of this town. There is no more touching passage in Gov. Bradford's whole History of Plymouth Plantation than that in which he pays tribute to the faithfulness of this untutored savage, who probably, more than any one else, made the success of Plymouth Colony possible.

If there is any person in this audience who desires to add some features of abiding interest to this part of the Cape and to this constantly growing summer resort and has the wherewithal to accomplish it, he could do no better than to erect at suitable points in this town three permanent memorials to these three historic events, the visit of Champlain, the turning back of the Mayflower, and the death of the saver of Plymouth Colony.

I wish, further, to call your attention, more fully than has

already been done, to the career of one of the sons of Chatham who has made success in a distant land. I refer to Capt. Benj. Godfrey of Alton, Ill. His career was remarkably full of dramatic features. Running away to sea at the age of nine years, he spent his youth upon the coast of Ireland. Returning home about 1812, he gradually rose to the command of vessels running to the West Indies. Shipwrecked, at length, on the Cuban coast and having lost everything, he next located in business at Matamoras, Mexico. This was in 1826. In a few years he had accumulated a fortune of about $200,000 and decided to leave the country. He packed his treasure on the backs of mules, but on his way out he was set upon by bandits, who took everything from him. He sat down by the wayside and shed tears; but soon recovering his courage, he proceeded as far as New Orleans, where he again engaged in business and in a few years found himself in possession of $50,000. He then proceeded up the Mississippi river to a point on the frontier above St. Louis and opened a wholesale store at what is now the city of Alton. Here he had many ups and downs, but in the end came out with considerable success. He built a church for the congregation with which he worshipped, was prominent in establishing the Illinois State bank, attempted to corner the lead market, was the organizer and leading spirit in several railroad enterprises, and warmly espoused the anti-slavery cause. His most important work, however, was the establishment of a seminary for the education of young ladies, called the Monticello Female Seminary, at Godfrey, Ill. At that time, when little thought was given to the higher education of women, this act of Captain Godfrey was doubtless considered a most unheard-of proceeding. It was many years before the work of the seminary was attended with much success, but in the sixty years or more of its existence, it has graduated over 700 pupils and probably three times as many have attended it without graduating. Among its alumni I find the wife of a former candidate for the vice-presidency, the wife of a judge of a United States circuit court and the wives of scores of lawyers, clergymen and doctors. It has been a beacon in that dis-

tant land to guide the alert and ambitious to higher aims and ideals, and it stamps Captain Godfrey as a man, who not only knew how to accumulate money, but also had the supreme virtue of knowing how to use it after he had gotten it.

It is over 300 years since the real history of this place began. It is nearly 250 years since it was first settled. The early settlers, as you have been told, came from Old Yarmouth on the west and Old Eastham on the north. Those who came from Old Yarmouth were all Puritans, those who came from Old Eastham were, most of them, Pilgrims. And so we have today in this locality a race, which is a result of the blending of the Puritan and Pilgrim blood. Probably in no part of New England, not even in Plymouth itself, is there a class of people, in whose veins the Puritan and Pilgrim blood courses more untainted and free from innoculation with other races, than in these towns of the lower part of Cape Cod.

We are celebrating today the 200th anniversary of the incorporation of this town. So little did the event of incorporation impress itself upon the people of that early time, that no mention is made of it in the town records and no copy of the act of incorporation is to be found therein. One hundred years passed and no notice was taken of the fact, but today, on this 200th anniversary, we are striving to give the event its proper significance. We may not fully succeed in our efforts, but if we have furnished an incentive to those who come after us, to follow our example and hereafter suitably to inscribe the historic milestones of this community, we shall not have labored wholly in vain.

The exercises were closed by the audience rising and singing the hymn "America."

BASEBALL.

A game of baseball, following the literery exercises, had been arranged by the committee to take place on the field near the tent. The contestants and score appear below:

Chatham		South Yarmouth
Nash, H.	c.	Baker, E.
Miller, C.	p.	Baker, B.
Nickerson, Abner	1b.	Taylor
Fowler, Earl	2b.	Brown
McKay, John F.	3b.	Johnson
Jones, Norman J.	ss.	Swift
Marble, H. Keno	rf.	Cahoon
Hamilton, Richard	cf.	White
Sawyer, Emerson	lf.	Kelley

William Watts, umpire.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Chatham	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2		— 4
South Yarmouth	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	— 2

BASKET BALL.

An interesting game of basket ball between teams representing the Chatham and Orleans High schools also took place late in the afternoon, resulting in a score of 3 to 1 in favor of Chatham.

Those playing on the home team were Miss Helen Kendrick, captain; Miss Ruby Bassett, Miss Rena Blount, Miss Kate Ryder, Miss Blanche Clifford, Miss Doris Grant, Miss Iva Grant. Miss Mary Parrish and Miss Florence Grant served as linesmen, and Miss Irene Eldredge was umpire.

RECEPTION.

The exercises of the first day were brought to a fitting conclusion by a public reception in the Town hall in the evening, which was largely attended. Unusual efforts were made to render

the interior of the hall attractive and as a result it presented an appearance never before equalled. The official decorator, by the use of pink, green and white drapings on the walls and ceiling, produced a delicate and pleasing effect, which was greatly enhanced by the use of electric lights. These lights, never before introduced into the building, were supplied through the efforts of Mr. Charles Lake, manager of the local moving picture entertainments. Rugs, couches for the older people, chairs, flowers, etc., added further attractiveness to the hall.

Outside on the lawn in front of the building, a decorated band stand had been erected. Here the Salem Cadet band gave an excellent concert from 8 to 10 o'clock, which attracted a very large gathering and was greatly enjoyed. Many people in automobiles from neighboring towns came over to enjoy this part of the program, and filled the main street with long lines of cars.

Inside the hall the social part of the program attracted as many as the hall could comfortably hold.

In the receiving line were Town Clerk and Mrs. Alfred C. Harding, Selectman and Mrs. Joshua A. Nickerson, Selectman and Mrs. Alvin Z. Atkins, Selectman Augustus L. Hardy and Miss Betsey A. Hardy, Hon. James W. Hawes, Hon. and Mrs. Heman A. Harding, Representative and Mrs. Benjamin D. Gifford, William C. Smith, Esq., and Mrs. Smith, Mr and Mrs. George W. Bloomer, Mr. and Mrs. Erastus T. Bearse, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Nickerson, 2d, Mr. and Mrs. Cyrenus Ellis, Mr. and Mrs. Carmi Shattuck, Mr. and Mrs. Oscar C. Nickerson, Mr. and Mrs. Seymour W. Harding, Mr. and Mrs. L. Sidney Atwood, Mr. John P. Farmer, Mrs. Dora A. Jones, Miss Bertha M. Arey.

Former residents of the town and descendants of former residents embraced this opportunity to renew old friendships, to meet relatives long separated and to strengthen the ties connecting them with the old town.

A short entertainment was provided during the evening. A male quartette, consisting of Messrs. Carl W. Sherman, Levi W. D. Eldredge, J. Murray Baker, and Dr. Winifred N. Emery of Waltham,

rendered pleasing musical selections, and Miss Edna Hammond as a reader, and Miss Blanche Chase as a soloist contributed very acceptably to the enjoyment of the evening. At the conclusion of the entertainment, "Home, Sweet Home" and "Should Old Acquaintance Be Forgot" were sung by the company, after which punch and light refreshments were served by young ladies of the town.

THE SECOND DAY.

THE EXERCISES OF FRIDAY, AUGUST 2ND.

The morning of the second day opened fair and favorable for the parade. The following account of this feature of the celebration is taken from the Boston Daily Globe:

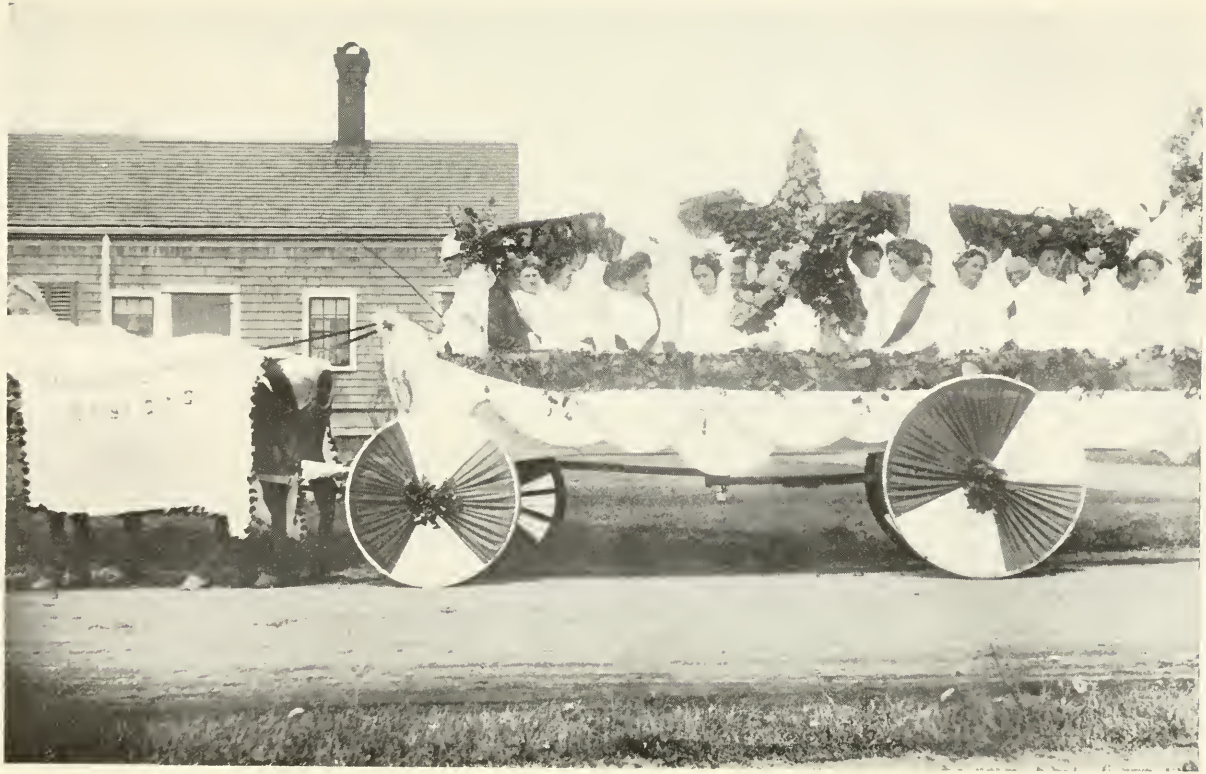
PARADE.

"Friday morning the postponed parade was held, and was entirely worth waiting for. The amount of preparation which had been made was surprising in so small a town; a great deal of originality in design was shown, and no city parade ever had more elaborate floats.

"The parade even got away fairly near the time set, 10 a. m. It marched down the main street of the village, counter-marched at the Eldridge stable, by sheer skill of navigation turning on itself in a very narrow space, and then rolled triumphantly over to the Rockwell grounds for the ball game, dinner and the water sports in the afternoon.

"The Order of the Eastern Star, Pleiades chapter 91, was given the first prize of $10, the awards being made on 'general excellence.' The float was all done in white, with an arrangement of temple columns and arches overhead. It was filled with women, all of them in white and wearing flowers in their hair. They sat in a bank of fresh green verdure, the whole great float being trimmed with feathery asparagus.

"The second prize of $5 went to Nausett lodge 62 of New England Order of Protection. This was another floral float, done in white with a delicate green trim for contrast. Women filled it,



U.S.L.S.S.

carrying the banners of their order and wearing pretty caps, and on the white 'marble' bench down the middle four pretty children wearing silver crowns and helmets held aloft the letters 'N. E. O. P.'

"Pocahontas lodge, the auxiliary of the Red Men, won the third prize, $2.50. The squaws, in full regalia, filled two floats built up into a pine grove with an Indian camp in the midst. On the wigwam hung scalps; a big kettle swung on a tripod, and the floats were driven by a Continental soldier and an 'Uncle Sam.'

"The fourth prize went also to the Indians, the braves of Monomoyick tribe, ambushed in their cedar thicket, winning the award.

"The parade committee, Capt. Oscar C. Nickerson, chairman, L. Sidney Atwood and Capt. Samuel Hawes, had decided that automobiles should not be permitted in the parade nor in the prize competition.

"This kept the affair entirely local and made the task of the judges, George T. Rogers, H. E. Jepson and A. F. Blaisdell, that much easier.

"The three deputy sheriffs formed the police escort. Then came Capt. A. A. Howard, chief marshal, with his mounted staff.

"The Salem Cadet band was next in line, and then the sixty-one school children of Chatham—the girls in astonishing majority—in charge of Preston L. Chase. Every child had a national flag and the girls wore sashes.

"The float of the New England Order of Protection was followed by what is nowadays the most striking feature of any parade, the G. A. R. division. Of Frank B. Hammond post 141, only two old men turned out and rode over the route in a carryall, Capt. Samuel Hawes in command and R. W. Gifford carrying the silk national flag of the post.

"The Red Men and Pocahontas lodges followed this carriage; then came the Order of the Eastern Star.

"Capt. C. S. Kent drove a replica of the Chatham marine reporting station, an ingenious tower, which he had to reduce in

height in order to get under telephone wires and the strings of signals which formed the street decorations.

"Right behind the tower came another impressive exhibit— the Chatham Lifesaving station surfboat, mounted on its own truck. The crew was aboard in white ducks and cork jackets and Capt. H. E. Eldredge, in command, even had his steering oar in commission. It made a fine show.

"The entire Chatham Fire department—one extinguisher wagon in charge of Fire Warden George H. Ryder, turned out in the wake of the surfboat.

"There were few tradesmen's teams in the parade; by all odds the prettiest showing was that of D. E. Bearse, whose buggy and harness had been entirely turned into an outfit in green, white and lavender. Mr. W. T. Crowell drove a fine, fresh-painted order wagon.

"A barge load of the oldest inhabitants, the Chatham ball team in an automobile and a 'volunteer' procession of motors, brought up the rear. Owen O'Neil had his machine decked with paper pom-pons and three wooly white dogs on the hood; L. B. Darling equipped all his passengers with star-spangled-banner sunshades."

BASEBALL.

After the parade a game of baseball was played on Rockwell field between nines representing the towns of Chatham and Wellfleet. Appended is the list of players and the score:

Chatham		Wellfleet
Nash, H.	c.	Curtis
Miller, C.	p.	Rose, W.
Nickerson, Abner	1b.	Rose, F.
Fowler, Earl	2b.	Silva
McKay, John F.	3b.	Whidden
Jones, Norman J.	ss.	Curran
Marble, H. Keno	rf.	Gould
Hamilton, Richard	cf.	Henderson
Sawyer, Emerson	lf.	DeLory

William Watts, umpire.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Chatham	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	— 1
Wellfleet	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	— 3

DINNER.

The dinner in the large tent was served on the second day to about 400 people.

Menu.

Chicken Salad Lobster Salad

Sweet Pickles
Rolls and Butter
Assorted Creams and Sherbets
Assorted Cakes
Coffee

After the dinner brief remarks commendatory of the celebration were made by C. A. Freeman, Esq., Hon. James W. Hawes and Representative William A. Armstrong of Somerville.

WATER CARNIVAL.

United States Life Saving Service Drill.

The history of Chatham has been closely linked with the story of the sea. No occasion of this kind would have been complete without some reference to the hardy, perilous, self-sacrificing work of generations of its men in rescuing imperilled human lives.

Upon the recommendation of George W. Bowley, superintendent of this, the Second district of the United States Life Saving service, backed by the active interest of Silas W. Harding, superintendent of the First district, himself a native of this town, Hon. Sumner I. Kimball, general superintendent of that service, by special permission, allowed the keepers and crews of Chatham and Monomoy stations, volunteering to do so, to participate in this part of the celebration. Superintendent Bowley, because of the demands of his official duties, was unable to be present. Superintendent Harding,

acting as the representative of General Superintendent Kimball, was present and had command of the crews. The work of the service was most creditable, added in a marked degree to the pleasure of the occasion, widened greatly the circle of those acquainted with its character, and increased largely the number of its active friends. Too much cannot be said in praise of the fine and generous character of the manner in which both keepers and surfmen, despite the degree of labor involved on the part of men who had the night before been upon active duty and must on the succeeding night keep their watch and take the chance of whatever labor their duties might demand, responded.

The keepers and crews participating were as follows:

Chatham		Monomoy
Herbert Eldredge	Keeper	Frank Hamilton
Franklin M. Eldredge	No. 1	
Thomas W. Bearse	No. 2	Roger W. Cahoon
Edward L. Clark	No. 3	Walter C. Harding
Hezekiah L. Doane	No. 4	Elmore P. Kendrick
Roland B. Snow	No. 5	Harvey E. Hammond
Joshua E. Buck	No. 6	John W. Smith
Harry W. Berry	No. 7	Manuel J. Silva
Ernest S. Eldredge	No. 8	Francisco Bloomer (substitute)

Keeper Eldredge and his crew of the Chatham station gave an exhibition of the breeches buoy drill on Rockwell field, where a spar and yard had been erected to represent a wreck, and a sand anchor planted. The beach cart was rushed into position; the apparatus rapidly thrown off and arranged for the work; the shot line chest was opened and the gun charged and fired. The first shot fell squarely across the yard, and quickly the whip was hauled off and made fast, then the hawser, the hawser set taught and crotched, and finally with the command of "Man the lee whip" the breeches buoy went out and the helpless shipwrecked mariner was brought ashore without getting his feet wet, which, the Bos-

ton Daily Globe says, "was not strange as the drill occurred 100 yards back from the shore."

Keeper Hamilton and his crew of the Monomoy station then gave an exhibition of the boat drill, on the Mill pond. They shoved their boat down, the forward men sprang aboard and to their oars at the call of their keeper; the after men assisted the keeper to hold the boat up to the sea until a smooth time, and then with a rush, oarsmen pulling, keeper and numbers one and two heaving and pushing, they launched her clear and tumbled into their positions, and got safely over the first breaker and away. For a time they pulled back and forth, tossing oars, laying on their oars, pulling one side, backing the other, and stern all, until suddenly Charles Hamilton, the keeper's son, while rowing on the farther side of the cove turned his dory over, when at a call from Keeper Eldredge of "man overboard," the Monomoy crew sprang to their oars for a dash to his rescue. Just before the surfboat reached the drowning man, the bowman was seen to ship in his oar, pull off his boots, poise himself on the head sheets and dive. The next man forward shipped in his oar and grabbed rescued and rescuer as they came up, while all the others held the boat and then backed water to keep her from hitting them. Immediately the men could be hauled aboard, the boat was turned and driven for a float on the shore below Rockwell field, the banks of which were covered with interested spectators. The surfboat drove through the crowd of intervening boats, was superbly checked, and landed alongside a float with the loss of no instant. The drowned man was lifted from the boat, turned face down and held up by the waist to free him of water, turned on his back with pad under him, mouth cleared, chest freed and artificial respiration induced.

POWER BOAT RACES.

First class—over 6 h. p. and not exceeding 8 h. p. Course from

west end of Mill pond, around middleground buoy, to west end of Mill pond, channel way.

Second class—over 4 h. p. and not exceeding 6 h. p. Course from west end of Mill pond, around outer channel buoy, to west end of Mill pond, channel way.

Third class—not exceeding 4 h. p. Course from west end of Mill pond five times around Mill pond, leaving marks to port.

All classes flying start.

Boat	Owner	Elapsed time	Prize	Amount
		First Class.		
Tartar	Charles S. Train	1 hr. 0 m. 47 s.	1st	$10.00
Victor III.	Joseph D. Bloomer	1 hr. 2 m. 58 s.	2nd	5.00
		Second Class.		
	Charles Kendrick	54 m. 0 s.	1st	10.00
	Carol Wight	55 m. 28 s.	2nd	5.00
	Andrew H. Bearse	56 m. 45 s.		
	Charles G. Hamilton	57 m. 51 s.		
	S. Bradley Mayo	58 m. 4 s.		
		Third Class.		
	Ernest Gould	22 m. 31 s.	1st	10.00
	George F. Rogers	22 m. 57 s.	2nd	5.00
	Edward H. Cutler	23 m. 41 s.		
	Frederick R. Eldredge			

Committee to classify entries, Rev. George E. Perry.

SURF BOAT RACE.

Course from west end of Mill pond, twice around Mill pond, leaving all marks to port.

Andrew H. Bearse at steering oar. Benjamin O. Eldredge, Chester A. Eldredge, George I. Crowell, Harry W. Crowell, C. Bernad Nickerson, Nathaniel W. Hamilton, crew.

Elapsed time, 2 m. 50 sec. 1st prize, $25.00.

Herbert E. Eldredge at steering oar. Franklin M. Eldredge, Thomas W. Bearse, Edward L. Clark, Hezekiah L. Doane, Roland B.

Snow, Joshua E. Buck, Harry W. Berry, Ernest S. Eldredge, crew. Elapsed time, 4 m. 7 sec. 2nd prize, $15.00.

William A. Bloomer at steering oar. Bradford N. Bloomer, John Pitts, Frank E. Allison, Donald Bloomer, Winnie Robbins, Walter N. Eldredge, crew.

Elapsed time, 2 m. 55 sec. 3rd prize, $5.00.

The crews steered by Andrew H. Bearse and by William A. Bloomer used the two pilot boats from the South boat house; the crew steered by Herbert E. Eldredge used a regular service boat of the Chatham Lifesaving station somewhat larger than the others and having an iron keel. William A. Bloomer in trying to pass Herbert E. Eldredge fouled and second prize was given Herbert E. Eldredge.

DORY RACE.

Course, starting at west end of Mill pond, once around, leaving buoys to port, flying start.

Ernest S. Eldredge	1st prize	$7.50
Benjamin O. Eldredge	2nd prize	5.00

Won by 3 seconds.

DECORATED BOATS.

Most Original Decoration.

Frederick R. Eldredge, Lateen Rig with Mediterranean cargo, prize, $10.00

Most Beautiful Decoration.

Henry Haines, Bower of Crimson Rambler Roses, $10.00

Alfred A. Howard, Champlain's Ship, Honorable mention.

JUDGES OF ALL EVENTS.

Supt. George W. Bowley, Mr. Frank M. Nickerson,

Hon. A. D. Early, Mr. Walter C. Bloomer.

Mr. Willis I. Bearse.

CONCERT AND BALL.

The concert and ball took place in the beautifully decorated Town hall on the evening of the second day of the celebration and concluded the event.

It was the most elaborate affair of its kind ever attempted in the town. More than two hundred citizens and guests were participants in the gayety of the evening, many of whom were in handsome and elaborate costumes which, aided by electric lights, made a most brilliant scene.

The concert given by the orchestra was of unusual excellence and encores were frequent, during which the matrons received the guests presented by the reception committee.

The grand march was formed promptly at nine o'clock, led by Mr. E. T. Bearse and Miss Cora Crosby, Capt. C. S. Kent and Mrs. E. T. Bearse, after which the merry throng followed the order of dances till a late hour. The dance orders were decorated with a fine picture of the Town hall.

Refreshments were served free during the entire evening by Caterers McDonald & Weber.

The committee for the evening was Capt. Cyrus S. Kent, assisted by Mr. E. T. Bearse and Hon. Heman A. Harding. The matrons were Mrs Edith Farmer Harding, Mrs. Ellen T. Perry, Mrs Minnie L. Eldredge, Mrs. Rebecca A. Harding. Mrs. Agnes A. Weeks, Mrs. Nina M. George, Miss Cora Crosby. On the reception committee were Mrs. Agnes H. Fossenden, Miss Caroline I. Taylor, Miss Blanche R. Chace, Miss Josephine Atkins, Miss Harriett M. Gould, Miss Bertha M. Arey, Miss Georgia F. Perry, Miss Catalina L. Taylor.

INVITED GUESTS.

The following being officials of the commonwealth or county or editors of the newspapers of the county were invited to be present as guests of the town:

Hon. and Mrs. Henry M. Percival, Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Swift,

Mr. and Mrs George W. Bowley, Mr. and Mrs. F. Percy Goss,
Hon. and Mrs. Eben S. S. Keith, Mr. and Mrs. Alton P. Goss,
Hon. and Mrs. Charles C. Paine, Mr. and Mrs. Edward L. Chase,
Hon. and Mrs Edric Eldridge, Rev. and Mrs. A. W. C. Anderson,
Mr. and Mrs. Ernest S. Bradford, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. S. L. Emery,
Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Frederick C. Bisbee.

The following, being veterans of the Civil war, were invited to partake of the dinner, August 1, 1912:

James S. Hamilton, Harrison F. Gould,
Joseph N. Bloomer, Albert E. Snow,
Russell W. Gifford, Charles Mullett,
Samuel Hawes, Isaiah W. Bassett,
David Clark, George A. Taylor,
Rev. Eben Tirrell, Capt. David H. Crowell.

The following, being over eighty years of age, were invited to be guests of the town at the dinner, August 1, 1912:

Capt. Ephraim Smith, Mr. Ziba Nickerson,
Capt. David H. Crowell, Mr. Frank Tinkham,
Capt. George F. Harding, Mr. James Smith,
Mrs. George F. Harding, Mr. Thomas Hardy,
Mrs. Julia Harding, Mr. Barzillai Harding,
Mrs. Collins Howes, Mr. Parker Nickerson,
Mrs. Catherine Rogers, Mrs. Sarah B. Nickerson,
Mrs. Mercy Bearse, Mrs. Marinda Nickerson,
Mrs. Sarah Holway, Mrs. Elizabeth Ryder,
Mrs. Susanna Ellis, Mrs. Louisa Burchell,
Mrs. Benjamin Stinson, Mrs. Paulina Nickerson,
Miss Laurietta Harding.

THE SUNDAY SERVICES

SUNDAY, AUGUST 4TH, 1912.

On the Sunday next following the celebration, services commemorative of the town's anniversary were held morning, afternoon and evening as follows:

MORNING SERVICE.

The morning service was held in the Methodist Episcopal church (the other churches of the town uniting). Rev. Frederick A. Bisbee, D. D., of the Universalist church offered prayer and Rev. Samuel H. Emery of the Congregationalist church preached the anniversary sermon. Mrs. Owen A. O'Neil presided at the organ, there was a vocal solo by Mr. E. L. Zeis of Newton and quartette singing by Mr. L. W. D. Eldredge, Mr. C. W. Sherman, Miss Blanche Chase and Miss Georgia F. Perry.

THE SERMON OF REV. SAMUEL H. EMERY.

During the past week it has been our pleasure to welcome to Chatham, men and women the roots of whose lives run back into the soil of this peninsula. They came to rehearse with us the scenes of the past, and to take an active part in paying tribute to those ancestors who wrought as pioneers, laying the foundations of those institutions which have been the strength and glory of our community for 200 years,—institutions that had much to do in the forming of the characters of those who are filling worthy careers, proving worthy children of a godly ancestry, and reflecting credit and glory upon the fair name of Chatham.

First among the factors which have wrought, in the formation of right characters, the strength of community life, is the Church.

Congregationalism had much to do in preparing the soil and laying the foundations for those super-structures, the church, the home, the school, which grace and adorn our community life, and upon the perpetuity of which depends the future of our national life. What grand men and women they were, those fathers and mothers of ours; valuing their religion and freedom to worship God above home, friends, native land and even life itself. Finally forsaking their native land, they set their faces toward a new and untried experience, toward a land filled with far-reaching wildernesses, with savages and wild beasts. But they were men and women who feared God and knew no other fear. Every school boy is familiar with the story of the Mayflower and Plymouth rock, and knowing that those Christian Pilgrims first landed on these shores, knelt in prayer to the God of nations, and lifted up the cross as a sign of conquest, should thrill us with the thought that we stand today on consecrated ground.

After a little time that Plymouth colony swarmed, and wherever those representatives went they carried their religious principles with them. Coming to Cape Cod, they located at Yarmouth, West Barnstable, Eastham, Chatham and all along the coast. The Congregational church at West Barnstable is the oldest Congregational church edifice in this new world. The timbers in the frame came from England as well as the weather cock that surmounts the steeple, and so Congregationalism had a steady growth all along Cape Cod, having had much to do in the shaping of the destiny of this expanding municipality whose 200th anniversary we have been celebrating. We cannot underestimate the influence of the church as a factor in the steady development of Chatham and the bringing of it to its present commanding influence among the communities of the commonwealth. Chatham was settled about the year 1664; retaining its Indian name, Monomoy, until the year 1712, when it was incorporated as the town of Chatham. William Nickerson was the first settler of note, and he filled before the com-

ing of the first Christian minister, the triple office of town clerk, treasurer and religious teacher, showing that the religious element in community life was never neglected. Thus by precept and example, teaching the children of today that the truest and most permanent development and prosperity in community life must be based on a life of prayer and obedience to God.

Beginning with Rev. Jonathan Vickery who was serving as minister in 1697, down to the time when first the Methodist Episcopal, then the Universalist, and then the Baptist churches were formed and abundantly used of God, the Congregational church furnishes us with a history of personal sacrifice and heroic endeavor which is inspiring and edifying to a high degree.

Says another of sainted memory, whose Christian character was one of the greatest assets of which Chatham could boast, and whose benignant face looks down from the walls of the present church edifice on the activities of pastor and people,—"those ancient people were earnest Bible students and took the word of God trustfully and more literally than people do now. The country was not flooded with trashy books and papers, and in the absence of other reading the Bible was better read than at the present day and had a more controlling influence on the life and character than it has now." Something we would do well to consider. Believing that the church was the one essential and dominating factor in the right formation of character, they sacrificed and suffered for the propagation of their faith. The church they attended was without stoves or fireplaces. The old two-wheeled horsecarts in the absence of carriages were brought out on Sundays, and with straight-backed, flag-bottomed chairs for seats, the women came in large numbers. Foot stoves, a square perforated tin box secured in a wooden frame with a wire handle, were in use. These were filled with coals from the fire-place at home in the morning and at noon were replenished from the parson's spacious fire-place; and the whole day was given to prayer and the worship of God. In the home the father was a veritable priest of God, and the mother his sweet and patient hand-maiden, and their children were early

trained in loyalty to God and duty and they went down in ships to do business in great waters, into the professions and commercial life, with the fear of God in their hearts, and these sons and daughters have returned again and again, as you have at this time, with stories of conquest and high attainment to reflect added glory upon the fair name of Chatham.

Are we today loyal to the church, the mother of every civic and religious blessing, as our fathers were? Are we teaching our children by precept and example that the ways of prosperity and character attainment are the ways of God? That they can become positive factors in purifying society and maintaining our national life, in ever increasing perfection, only as they receive Jesus Christ into the life? There are some things that would make me smile if they were not tragic in their nature; and these are the attempts of some men to establish a propaganda, who cannot clearly explain the propositions embodied therein; attempts to make by the use of legislative machinery all men alike, socially, commercially, industrially and spiritually. In this day of nationalism and socialism, in this day of prophecies concerning new eras, in this day of restlessness, bread-lines and associated charities, and a score of other things, it is imperative that we should recognize the fact that society can only be lifted up to the ideal, as by the grace of God.

Through Jesus Christ we bring society in line with those principles which shall govern that glorious commonwealth of God in its perfection, when the day of God shall shine upon this darkened world of ours.

We must not in our plans, as the founders of Chatham did not in their plans and theories, forget to emphasize the fact that if the world is ever to be purified, and if social problems are ever to be solved, and if character is to be rightly formed, it must be through the reception of Jesus Christ, and loyalty to the church, the pillar and ground of the truth. I ask you for the future weal of Chatham, to be true and loyal supporters of the churches represented here, as I would ask you to be loyal to the churches elsewhere. What testimonies could some of you raise to their influence

for good in your lives. Says another, "A few years ago after having been away for some years, I went back to the home of my youth. As we stood and looked at the hills, we really concluded that the water had washed them down, and they were not as high as they used to be; and the creek that used to seem so big and deep was surely now filled up, for it was only a tiny brook with a little water in it. Then, when I looked at the old church, that used to seem so large to me, and when I thought of the long row of teams that used to stand at the hitch-rack, it all seemed so different. That night they asked me to preach, and when we went into the church the seats did not seem nearly as long as they used to, nor the room so large. As I entered the pulpit and we went through the service, there was a solemnity about it that deeply impressed me. When I thought of the men of God who had prayed around that altar, and who in that very altar had knelt down beside me, and prayed for me, and when I recalled how they talked to me and tried in their humble way to point me to the Lamb of God that taketh away the sin of the world, the place became very sacred to me." Men of Chatham past and present, I ask you, if you have wandered in your allegiance, to permit the memory of hallowed scenes to lead you back in loyalty to the church.

2d, the Home. Our fathers believed that the hearth-stone was the chief cornerstone in civil government; the very foundation of all that is best in American life. And there are tears in my heart when I pronounce the word. Who among us here this morning can conceive of, and give expression in words to the moulding, directing influence of the home in the formation of our characters, and in any success we may have made in life, and yet it is a deplorable fact, and one that menaces all that is best in this greatest republic in the earth, that the American home is passing. Our restlessness, which is becoming one of our chief characteristics, is driving men and women to living in hotels, railway trains and on the great ocean-carrying steamships of the world. The maintenance of the American home, such as our fathers established and loved

with all their hallowed and moulding influences, is necessary to the future welfare and glory of community and nation. Show me the kind of homes that go to make up a nation, and I will tell you something of the kind of government you may expect. Let me hear the murmur at night around the fireside, and I can form some idea of the community life. The highest form of government must be founded upon the best kind of homes. Remember and never forget that our government was founded on the kind of homes originally built and fostered by the pioneers of Chatham.

The great leaders past and present of church and state had their characters formed in the home. The child becomes so saturated with the teachings and holy influences of his early home life that he can never cast them off. He may become reckless and seemingly indifferent for a time, but memory links him with his childhood days and their hallowed associations. Even in the midst of a wicked life he finds himself at times carried back in memory to the glow of the old home altar, on which the fire never burned out, and in the midnight hour when he again hears the music of mother's voice, again is thrilled and inspired to nobility by her loving touch. Others have described the scene, and imagination will furnish the details, how overtaken by misfortune, poverty and sickness, John Howard Payne, that man without a country, went staggering down the streets of Paris toward the garret where he slept. The sleet drove in his face, the cold pierced his cloak. Suddenly a door opened, and the light streamed forth on the street, and the glow and warmth perfumed the air. Into the arms of the man standing on the steps leaped happy children, while the beaming mother stretched forth her babe. In a moment the door closed, the light faded into darkness, and the youth stood again in the cold and darkness little dreaming he was learning by suffering what he was to teach in song. That night shivering beside his table the youth lighted his candle; although tears fell like raindrops, his heart went bounding across the seas, for he knew there was no place like home. He saw the old homestead, crossed its threshold; he saw again the sweet smile of mother long since dead;

heard the voice of father; and so with streaming eyes and leaping heart and shining face he saw the vision splendid and wrote:—

"Mid pleasures and palaces though we may roam,
Be it ever so humble, there's no place like home;
A charm from the skies seems to hallow us there,
Which, seek through the world, is ne'er met with elsewhere.

An exile from home, splendor dazzles in vain.
O give me my lowly thatched cottage again,
The birds singing gaily, that came at my call,
And with them, God's peace, which is dearer than all.

Home, home, sweet, sweet home,
Be it ever so humble, there's no place like home."

Let us cherish in memory the old home life, and perpetuate it in the present as a mighty factor in character building.

3d, the School. The founders of Chatham not only attended to the religious training of their children through competent teachers —most of their ministers being graduates of Harvard college; they established and supported the best schools they could afford. And representative men and women of Chatham, whom the busy world out yonder delights to honor because of their characters and faithfulness in service, can say and say truthfully that they received their first inspiration and direction to commercial and professional life from the public schools of their native town which have had a steady growth in all our history, showing that they are no insignificant factor in the making of men and the revolutionizing of society.

And so I enter a plea for a liberal support and safeguarding of our schools, as a contributing factor in the moulding of character and the protection of the state.

When a great and wise teacher seeks to mould character aright and revolutionize society, he looks to the children. Suffer, he says, the little children to come unto me, for of such little ones must be

made the new and better citizens; for the world knows only too well that it is hard, as Nicodemus said, for a man when he is old to be born again,—but the plastic child is father to the man. The world knows well it is hard to shape and bend the full-grown tree; but as the twig is bent, so shall the tree incline. Childhood is the fresh moist clay upon the potter's wheel of time and circumstance —of environment and education; but when the clay is old and hard, it is difficult to soften and mould the stiff-necked generation of adults. Like all great teachers Jesus clearly recognized this supreme importance of childhood in the regeneration and salvation of mankind which he sought to achieve. No one has shown more eagerness to teach children than He, or more eagerness to learn from them. No one has proclaimed more clearly the awful retribution which surely awaits on those who cause the little ones to offend. The children are the hope of the future and the saviours of mankind.

Ignorance is more to be feared than the famine and the pestilence. Woe unto the municipality which neglects its schools. The children the the saviours of mankind; woe unto that municipality that neglects its playgrounds and its homes and leaves them to the influence of vicious parents to be taught of harlots, drunkards and mean men. There are some things that human experience has taught with unmistakable clearness at all times and all ages, wherever the great experiment of civilization has been tried. And all of these universal verdicts of human experience is this,—the education of children is the condition of self-preservation; the guarantee of progress; a defective training of the young means a degenerate social system; ignorance is the fruitful mother of crime, misery, disease, political decay and social suicide. Oh! I wish I could speak fittingly of these factors that have contributed to produce the men who are the deep down strength of community life! Men and brethren, the children of this municipality are in your charge. Education is what they have a right to expect of you, and what you have the privilege and duty of giving to them.

Education, I say, and education means harmonious physical,

mental and moral training. Until the physical, mental and moral education of the young in this community is amply provided for, which it is not, other forms of expenditure which minister to comfort, or luxury, or show, are immoral, are heartless; they are the shameless and selfish indulgence of unnatural parents, who have lost the key to true happiness and neglected their children for frivolous and sordid forms of selfish indulgence.

And so in the name of philanthropy, in the name of politics, in the name of religion, and for the sake of an all-around symmetrical character development, I bring your attention to these three contributing factors in character building, the church, the home, the school; factors that have proved efficient in the past in laying foundations, and in the present in making Chatham what it is, in influence for good, through the characters rightly formed, of those men and women who represent her at home and abroad.

God save Chatham, God save the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Amen.

VESPER SERVICE.

In the afternoon a vesper service, particularly for the children, was held in the Universalist church, at which the following program was presented:

Organ, selected, Mrs. Owen A. O'Neil.
Chorus, Columbia, D. T. Shaw
Children's Choir.
Prayer, Dr. Frederick A. Bisbee, D. D.
Solo, Chorister, A. S. Sullivan
Miss Estelle Atwood.
Reading, Cape Cod Shores, Lincoln
Miss Blanche Edwards.
Remarks, Dr. Frederick A. Bisbee, D. D.
Solo, selected, Miss Beatrice Mallows.
Remarks, Dr. Benjamin D. Gifford.

America, S. F. Smith

Children.

The remarks of Dr. Bisbee were impromptu and no report of them was made. They were in substance as follows:

ADDRESS OF DR. BISBEE.

It is well that the managers of this centennial celebration so far recognized the children as to hold this service especially for them, for the child is the biggest and most important fact in history; he is the connecting link, clasping with one hand the centuries which have past, and with the other the centuries which are coming.

And therefore, children, you are not the smallest but the biggest factor in this observance of the town's two hundred years of life. You may think that you who are here, speaking your little piece, and singing your little song, are very young, only five or ten or fifteen years old, but really you are two hundred years old, and when these older people to whom you are looking up today, are all gone and you are the men and the women, the officers of the town and the deacons and elders in the churches, then you may be two hundred and fifty years old! It sounds rather funny to you to speak of "Deacon Charley," and "Selectman Tom," but the time is only a few years off, when you are going to fill all these important places, and therefore there is a lesson for you to learn in this celebration.

Your fathers and grandfathers and great-grandfathers, and your mothers and grandmothers and great-grandmothers, made the centuries that are past; you are to make the century that is coming, and one hundred years from now the little children are going to gather in the church at their celebration, and think over the things you have said and you have done. You are looking back with gratitude today for all that was done for you in the past;—how will the future look back to you?

Don't you see, children, that you are the greatest people in

this celebration, for when we older ones are gone, as we must be before many years, you are going to touch our hands in memory and the hands of the little children of your coming day, with hope, and the everlasting current of God's great purpose in life, unbroken, will flow on through you to its perfect consummation.

ADDRESS OF DR. B. D. GIFFORD.

Dr. Gifford took for his subject, The Advantages of Chatham as a Health Resort. His address follows.

One thing above all others, which human beings must have to enjoy their lives, is health. Without this, life is hardly worth living. Today the mad race for money ruins many a man's health and he is cast ashore on life's tide, a crippled human wreck.

Then he tries to do what he should have done before,—that is, to plant himself on the sure foundation of right physical living. Every man should arrange his business so that he can use a part of his time to recuperate and see to it that his health is looked after, that he may start in again with renewed energy. He has got to do this in some locality that will give him the needed surroundings, the necessary qualities of those material things that nature must supply.

Good food, though essential, is but a part of this equipment. The most of those who suffer in health from impure surroundings are those who live in cities. The health of those who dwell there is constantly put in jeopardy by the unhealthy conditions of the atmosphere they breathe. Everyone has experienced this—the germ laden air that modern business creates. The traffic and travel that is a necessary part of city business, makes it a serious matter for one to travel the streets. The exposure to dust and dirt of every form of perishable food-stuffs is another element of danger. Laws are required now to protect the public against such sources of disease—and those who sell such food stuffs are constantly trying to thwart the boards of health in their efforts.

As I said before, men owe it to themselves to get out of such

morbific influences, if they would save their health. Nature is very kind. She will undo many damages if given a chance. This leads me to say that nowhere, I believe, in this country are there better facilities for regaining health, strength—and a good supply of rich, red blood—than here on Cape Cod. I won't say Chatham alone, for that would be unfair to our sister towns, but among those towns I think Chatham stands pre-eminent as a restorer of health.

We have, first of all, what cities can never give their people and that is a full and generous supply of the choicest of pure fresh air. In front of us off the coast is the broad Atlantic ocean, which sends in to us the richest of breezes, laden with life-giving oxygen and ozone; not only to east but north, south and west of us, arms of the Atlantic reach in almost every direction, so that it is impossible to escape a rich breeze, no matter where you stop in this town. Foul air is out of the question here, unless people are careless and keep their windows closed. But they are learning the value of clean air now, and I find it much less difficult than formerly to induce people to keep their windows open.

The low mortality of Chatham among people in the middle period of life is a most encouraging sign and an evidence of the healthfulness of Chatham as a place to live in. During the last five years there have been 133 deaths: of this number 71 have been over 70 years of age and many as much as 80 to 90 years. These deaths have been of those who have spent almost their entire lives in Chatham.

Children almost never die here. During the five years there was only 1 under 2 years of age and almost none during the entire childhood life. I have had cholera infantum cases brought here from cities during the warm months, apparently hopelessly sick, but who speedily recovered owing to the rich qualities of the cool, germ-free breezes which envelope our town.

The absence of contagious diseases—the freedom from typhoid, from diphtheria and scarlet fever—is most marked. Even that

dreaded white plague, consumption, has in great measure disappeared, cases of which are now comparatively rare.

The advantages of salt sea bathing, and the purity of our water are other factors that are potent as instrumentalities for the restoration of impaired health and the prolongation of life to a serene old age.

Another thing which I am impelled to say is, that those who come here to live for longer or shorter, will find the people of this town a law-abiding, honest and generous set of folks. In trouble of any kind they are first and foremost in their desire to act the good Samaritan. They are glad to have people new to them come and make their homes here. The experiences of the past will prove that our new residents appreciate this and become much attached to their new home down here by the sea, and look forward with eager anticipation to the season that shall bring them here again.

EVENING SERVICE.

The service on Sunday evening took the form of a sacred concert, which was held in the Methodist Episcopal church. The program is given below.

Organ, selected, — Mrs. H. D. Newton.
Anthem, I Will Magnify, — William R. Spence
Choir.
Solo, It Is Enough, — Mendelssohn
Mr. Clarence L. Hay.
Organ, selected, — Mr. R. H. Warren.
Quartette, Home Light, — J. C. Macy
Miss Blanche Chace, Mr. Alfred Capen,
Miss Georgia F. Perry, Mr. C. W. Sherman.
Solo, selected, — Mrs. R. H. Warren.
Solo, Consider and Hear Me, — Alfred Wooler
Mr. E. L. Zeis.

Organ, selected, Mr. R. H. Warren.
Solo, In the Cross of Christ I Glory, R. M. Stutts
Miss Blanche Chace.
Anthem, Draw Me to Thee, George B. Nevin

The musical program for Sunday, as well as for the preceding Thursday, was under the supervision of Miss Georgia F. Perry, formerly of this town, to whose efforts is due much of the success of the musical part of the celebration.

HISTORIC SITES MARKED.

The committee on historic sites caused to be erected about twenty signs, marking places of historic interest in the town. These signs, at the suggestion of various persons, both natives and summer residents, were left standing for several months after the celebration, except in a few instances where the occupants of the premises removed them. The locations of these signs and the inscriptions thereon were as follows:

CHATHAMPORT.

1. "Approximate site of the house of William Nickerson, the first settler."—Opposite the Christopher Ryder house.

ON NORTH CHATHAM ROAD.

2. Approximate location of the farm of Menekish, the last Indian sachem of Monomoit."—At the top of Thayer's Hill, so-called.

3. "This house was formerly Granville Seminary."—At "Kendall Green."

CHATHAM.

4. "Site of Chatham Academy, 1829-1850."—Nearly opposite the Town hall.

5. "Site of the old Richard Sears residence. The Sears farm originally extended from the Oyster pond east to the ocean. The ancestors of the David Sears family, an old and prominent Boston family, lived here."—At the Congregationalist parsonage.

6. "Former estate of Dr. E. W. Carpenter, grandfather of the present Countess Sierstorpff of Silesia, Germany, a well-known

member of the German nobility."—At the D. W. Nickerson place near the library.

7. "Late residence of Rear Admiral Charles H. Rockwell, U. S. N."—At the Rockwell residence.

8. "Former residence of Hon. Marcellus Eldredge, donor of the Eldredge Public Library."—Next to Hotel Mattaquason.

9. "Forty years ago this road extended about 250 feet east from its present terminus and ended at some wharves, where considerable business was done, and where there was an excellent harbor for ships."—Opposite the H. Fisher Eldredge house.

10. "The birthplace of Hon. Alpheus Hardy, late of Boston, near the old wharves."—Opposite the H. Fisher Eldredge house.

11. "About nine miles southeast from this place are the shoals of Pollock Rip, which turned the Mayflower back to Provincetown harbor and caused the Pilgrim fathers to settle at Plymouth, instead of on the Jersey coast, their original destination."—Near Chatham Lights.

12. "Site of the old Chatham Lights. . . Forty years ago these lighthouses were distant about 400 feet from the shore. The intervening land has been washed away by the ocean."—Near the present Chatham Lights.

STAGE HARBOR.

13. "In this locality, Champlain, the noted explorer, and a party of Frenchmen, spent a fortnight, in the year 1606. They had several skirmishes with the Indians and lost four of their party. They were the first white men to land on these shores."—Near the residence late of Nathaniel Hawes.

14. "Last survivor of the old wind mills for grinding grain."—At the old mill.

15. "Atwood house, the oldest house in the town, probably built by Capt. Joseph Atwood about 1750."—At the old Atwood house.

16. "Site of the first church."—In the south part of the old cemeteries.

17. "Site of first parsonage."—South from the old cemeteries.

18. "Site of second parsonage."—In or near the north part of the old cemeteries.

19. "Probable site of first tavern."—Near the H. L. Emery house.

20. "Site of the second church."—In front of the north part of the old cemeteries.

N. B. Several sites, on account of their remoteness from the village and scene of the celebration, were not marked by the committee, notably the site of the old Indian meetinghouse and Indian burial ground within the town line at East Harwich, and the old ship yards at Nickerson's Neck and at the Old Harbor.

A LIST OF

RESIDENCES, ETC., DECORATED FOR THE CELEBRATION.

H. Fisher Eldredge,
Andrew Harding,
Jesse L. Tuttle,
Dill Cottages,
Mrs. Almena T. Kent,
Monomoyick Inn,
Joseph C. Eldredge stable,
Ziba Nickerson,
Simeon Nickerson,
Marcus W. Howard store,
Marcus W. Howard house,
Frank N. Kelley store,
Oscar E. Howard,
Jesse L. Tuttle store,
Dr. B. D. Gifford,
Kimbal R. Howes store,
Mrs. Lura S. Reed,
L. Sidney Atwood store,
Carmi Shattuck,
Mrs. Agnes A. Weeks,
Dr. A. G. Gigger store,
Alfred C. Harding store,
Elmer E. Emery store,
Richard B. Harding,
David E. Howes store,
Stephen A. Rich & Son,
Methodist Episcopal church,
Eldredge Public library,
Chester S. Bearse,
John J. Howes,
Sadie Nickerson store,
Erastus T. Bearse,
Arthur W. Kendrick store,
Universalist church,
Congregationalist church,
D. Eugene Bearse store,
Eldredge House,
Augustus L. Hardy,
Bearse garage,
Heman A. Harding,
William C. Smith,
Masonic hall,
Joseph W. Nickerson,
Augustus C. Ellis,
Kendall Green,
Joshua A. Nickerson,
Oscar C. Nickerson,
Owen O'Neil,
Hawthorn House,
Elijah Kent,
Henry E. Jepson,
Cyrus S. Kent,

Mrs. Dora A. Jones,
Doane & Lewis,
John J. Howes store,
Soldier's monument,
Town hall,
High school building,
David E. Howes,
Alfred C. Harding,
John H. Taylor,
Charles F. Holmes,
Cyrenus Ellis,
Oliver E. Eldredge,
George A. Taylor,
George H. Nickerson, 2nd.,
L. Sidney Atwood,
Mrs. Agnes R. Fuller,
Charles A. Howes,
Mrs. Ellen T. Perry,
Zidon C. Long,
Benjamin H. Buck,
H. M. George,
E. A. Davis,
Carol Wight,
W. C. T. U. Rest tent,
C. H. Smallhoff studio,
Hotel Mattaquason.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

RECEIPTS.

From individual contributions as follows:

(a) From friends:

Norfolk Hunt club,	$100.00	
Charles J. Paine, Jr.,	5.00	
Charles L. Allen,	10.00	
Henry Wardwell,	5.00	
Oscar Greenwood,	1.00	
James K. Crosbie,	10.00	
Frank C. Wood,	10.00	
William S. Harding,	3.00	
B. O. Tilden,	10.00	
Loring G. Williams,	2.00	
Edward M. Bowman,	10.00	
J. B. Hallett,	5.00	
R. F. Felt,	2.00	
G. R. S. Kellen,	5.00	
R. G. Greene,	2.00	
Dr. Albert F. Blaisdell,	5.00	
L. C. Hartwell Decorating Co.,	2.00	
Mass. Humane society,	21.00	
H. Edwards,	1.00	
Ira J. Haskell,	5.00	
Cash,	3.00	
		$217.00

(b) From summer residents not natives:

Edward H. Cutler,	$25.00	
Henry Pennypacker,	1.00	
A. D. Early,	5.00	
Edward and I. A. Davis,	50.00	
H. W. Cutts,	5.00	
Geo. T. Cruft,	10.00	
Charles Merriam,	10.00	
M. S. Dunbar,	10.00	
Elijah Kent,	25.00	
Mrs. George T. Rockwell,	5.00	
Everett Yeaw,	10.00	
J. K. Vincent,	10.00	
Charles H. Jones,	25.00	
S. Willard Thayer,	20.00	
Edward Thayer,	10.00	
William H. Barclay,	6.00	
W. H. Wentworth,	5.00	
H. M. George,	5.00	
Franklin J. Hamblin,	10.00	
Frederick Wilkey,	20.00	
Fred H. Loveland,	10.00	
Nelson J. Floyd,	5.00	
Robert Rogers,	10.00	
Miss Marion S. Rogers,	1.00	
E. P. Rogers,	5.00	
Mrs. Fannie Shattuck,	10.00	
W. H. Horton,	1.00	
	———	309.00

(c) From summer residents, natives:

Mrs. Mary R. Stewart,	$5.00	
C. Otis Rockwell,	5.00	

Mrs. Harriet O. Vincent,	3.00	
Mrs. J. Anne Crosby,	3.00	
Silmon G. Chase,	10.00	
H. Fisher Eldredge,	25.00	
Mrs. Barbara C. Nickerson,	10.00	
Howes Brothers,	125.00	
Henry E. Jepson,	20.00	
Thomas W. Rogers,	25.00	
Mrs. Addie Tappan,	3.00	
Miss Emily Nickerson,	2.00	
		216.00

(d) From natives, not residents:

Miss Cleora Loveland,	$5.00	
Fayette Eldredge,	1.00	
John W. Hammond,	10.00	
Herbert H. Crowell,	1.00	
Lorenzo M. Crowell,	1.00	
Thomas E. Hawes,	1.00	
Collins B. Taylor,	10.00	
James W. Hawes,	25.00	
Silas H. Harding,	5.00	
Dr. T. O. Loveland,	10.00	
Mrs. W. P. Ryder,	5.00	
Daniel H. Howes,	10.00	
A. R. Crosby,	5.00	
George Hammond,	2.00	
J. D. Anderson,	10.00	
D. Webster Hawes,	5.00	
Charles F. Simmons,	5.00	
Mrs. Louella Mayo Nickerson,	5.00	
Leforest Smith,	5.00	
Manchester Bearse,	1.00	
Herbert Mayo,	2.00	
Zenas Taylor,	1.00	
		125.00

(c) From residents, not natives:

Charles S. Train,	$2.00	
George W. Hopkins,	2.00	
Mrs. Charles Mullett,	1.00	
S. B. Mayo,	1.00	
A. Hunter,	.50	
S. D. Rich & Son,	2.00	
J. P. Farmer,	3.00	
Mrs. Susan M. Gould,	2.00	
Owen O'Neil,	2.00	
Oscar C. Nickerson,	10.00	
Joseph W. Nickerson,	5.00	
Edward Kendrick,	1.00	
Dr. B. D. Gifford,	10.00	
Charles F. Holmes,	10.00	
Alonzo F. Cahoon,	5.00	
Charles A. Vose,	1.00	
Charles M. Nickerson,	1.00	
George H. Nickerson,	2.00	
Dr. A. G. Gigger,	2.00	
Joshua A. Nickerson,	10.00	
Carl W. Sherman,	5.00	
Carmi H. Shattuck,	5.00	
J. Murray Baker,	5.00	
F. P. O'Brien,	5.00	
Wilbur T. Crowell,	1.00	
Sparrow M. Young,	5.00	
		98.50

(f) From native residents:

Mrs. Almena T. Kent,	$5.00
Mrs. Grace M. Vincent,	1.00
Charles Mullett,	2.00
Samuel Dill,	1.00
Charles H. Howes,	.50
Wilbur H. Patterson,	1.00
Abiel C. Smith,	1.00
Mrs. Eliza L. Hallett,	1.00
Mrs. Phebe H. Eldridge,	1.00
Mrs. N. A. Bearse,	1.00
Luther E. Hammond,	1.00
William T. Holway,	2.00
Benjamin L. Jones,	1.00
Zenas W. Hawes,	1.00
Mrs. Zenas W. Hawes,	1.00
Mrs. Lucy Brown,	1.00
Miss Lucy Brown,	.50
Isaac L. Hammond,	.50
Miss Ella M. Loveland,	1.00
Zenas H. Kendrick,	2.00
Clarence W. Howes,	1.00
Nathaniel E. Kendrick,	1.00
Augustus L. Hardy,	5.00
Richard B. Harding,	5.00
Seymour W. Harding,	2.00
Cyrenus Ellis,	5.00
Andrew H. Bearse,	1.00
George S. Atwood,	5.00
Herman Taylor,	5.00
Mrs. Mary A. Young,	2.00
Philip M. Dill,	2.00
Mrs. M. A. Hammond,	1.00

Chester S. Bearse,	3.00
L. Sidney Atwood,	5.00
Erastus T. Bearse,	5.00
Mrs. Julia Eldredge,	1.00
H. F. Doane,	2.00
Cyrus S. Kent,	5.00
George H. Nickerson, 2d,	10.00
Heman A. Harding,	10.00
Marcus W. Howard,	5.00
Benjamin O. Eldredge,	1.00
Augustus C. Ellis,	9.00
Alvin Z. Atkins,	5.00
Alfred C. Harding,	3.00
Dr. Charles A. Pratt,	2.00
David E. Howes,	2.00
George W. Rogers,	1.00
John J. Howes,	5.00
John H. Harding,	1.00
Oscar E. Howard,	2.00
George N. Bearse,	3.00
J. Clement Eldredge,	1.00
Heman F. Chase,	1.00
Willis Harding,	1.00
Henry Harding,	1.00
S. W. Gould,	1.00
Benjamin D. Gould,	1.00
R. G. Young,	1.00
N. A. Buck,	1.00
C. A. Freeman,	10.00
Marcus Smith,	1.00
R. H. Gould,	1.00
Samuel Hawes,	2.00
N. E. Harding,	1.00

Z. E. Harding,	1.00	
Mrs. Irene J. Boyd,	5.00	
Doane & Lewis,	2.00	
Newton J. Flinn,	1.00	
L. W. D. Eldredge,	5.00	
Mrs. M. E. Kelley,	2.00	
Barzillai Eldredge,	1.00	
Miss Betsey A. Hardy,	3.00	
Cash (Friend),	2.00	
Charles R. Nickerson,	1.00	
Fred R. Eldredge,	1.00	
Austin Snow,	.50	
William C. Smith,	5.00	
William L. Nickerson,	5.00	
Ephraim Smith,	5.00	
Miss Bertha M. Arey,	3.00	
Arthur W. Kendrick,	2.00	
Albert Kendrick,	2.00	
Miss Grace F. Hardy,	1.00	
Daniel C. Harding,	1.00	
D. Eugene Bearse,	1.00	
Bradford N. Bloomer,	.50	214.50
Total individual contributions,		$1199.00
From the Town of Chatham, appropriation,		$ 750.00
A. C. Harding, sale of badges, pennants, etc.,		100.75
George H. Nickerson, 2d, sale of two tents,		10.90
E. T. Bearse, dinner tickets sold, etc.,		803.75
Capt. C. S. Kent, ball tickets sold,		252.00
E. T. Bearse, stationery sold,		19.98
H. A. Harding, account of ball,		2.00

J. J. Howes, rebate on canes,	2.72
Northern Commission Co., discount on pennants,	.65
George H. Nickerson, 2d, land rent permits,	25.00
Total receipts,	$3166.75

EXPENDITURES.

By committee on tents, grounds and appurtenances:		
C. H. Batchelder, tents and one man five days,	$215.00	
C. A. Howes, tents,	23.15	
Emily S. Shattuck, board of C. H. Batchelder's man,	12.50	
J. W. F. Doane, labor preparing and restoring grounds,	18.25	
Herman Taylor, labor,	6.20	
Cyrenus Ellis, labor and carting,	3.00	
George M. Eldredge, labor and carting,	4.00	
Oscar C. Nickerson, lumber spoiled in use,	2.06	
L. Sidney Atwood, supplies,	.25	
F. B. & F. P. Goss, printing signs,	1.35	
A. C. Ellis, carting tents,	1.60	
		$287.36
By parade committee:		
Oscar C. Nickerson, sundry expenses,	$75.25	
L. Sidney Atwood, 17 dinner tickets for aged people,	16.50	
D. G. Gill, cambric for school children,	8.12	
		99.87

By dinner committee:

N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co., freight,	$32.68	
Adams Express Co., express,	26.83	
McDonald, Weber Co., caterers,	875.93	
F. B. & F. P. Goss, printing,	5.75	
Parker Nickerson, transportation,	2.75	
Herman Taylor, labor on tables,	1.75	
J. Lewis Tuttle, carting,	12.25	
George H. Eldredge, carting and labor,	15.30	
J. W. F. Doane, carting tank and water,	8.00	
A. W. Edwards, labor,	4.88	
E. T. Bearse, sundry account,	33.69	
Chatham Monitor, advertisement for waiters,	1.40	
J. P. McKay, carting,	1.00	
		1022.21

By committee on speakers:

C. A. Freeman, 7 dinner tickets for speakers and their wives,		7.00
By basket ball committee:		
Bertha M. Arey, expenses,		17.25
By baseball committee:		
H. Keno Marble, expenses of home team,	$36.00	
Joshua A. Nickerson, expenses of visiting teams,	70.99	
		106.99

By old home social and reception committee:

George S. Bearse, automobile hire,	$ 2.25
J. Lewis Tuttle, carting,	4.50
James S. Hamilton, cleaning hall,	12.00
F. B. & F. P. Goss, printing,	6.30
Loose Wiles Biscuit Co., crackers,	15.88

Emily S. Shattuck, sundry expenses,	10.40	
Bain Bros., cigars,	7.00	
L. Sidney Atwood, sundries,	15.21	
		73.54

By water carnival committee:

H. A. Harding, dinners and ball tickets for Life Saving service crews, etc.,	$ 11.98	
J. W. Nickerson, carting pilot boats,	18.00	
A. H. Bearse, use of mast and labor,	21.38	
Prizes paid and use of boats,	126.79	
		178.15

By reception and ball committee:

N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R., freight,	$ 1.50	
Adams Express Co., express,	6.44	
McDonald Weber Co., refreshments,	95.40	
C. S. Kent, sundry expenses,	7.48	
F. B. & F. P. Goss, printing,	26.16	
		136.98

By music committee:

Salem Cadet band, services,	$268.45	
Salem Cadet band, transportation,	84.00	
James F. Clark, labor,	8.29	
L. Olin Eldredge, board of band,	57.00	
Emily S. Shattuck, board of band,	10.00	
Carrie Panno, board of band,	4.00	
Parker Nickerson, transportation,	1.25	
Oscar C. Nickerson, lumber spoiled in use,	16.13	
		449.12

By decorations committee:

American Decorating Co.,	$180.00	
John J. Howes, supplies,	.75	
S. W. Harding, supplies,	1.50	
Joseph C. Eldredge, carting,	3.00	
Lake Amusement Co., electric lights,	15.00	
A. C. Harding, history of Chatham for painter,	1.00	
		201.25

By police committee:

Elisha H. Bearse, deputy sheriff,	$ 5.00	
John J. Maloney, deputy sheriff,	13.70	
James Boland, deputy sheriff,	12.45	
Jonathan Eldredge, deputy sheriff,	10.00	
A. W. Baker, constable,	8.00	
James S. Hamilton, constable,	6.00	
Joshua A. Nickerson, dinners and lunches for officers,	8.75	
		63.90

By historic sites committee:

B. H. Buck, painting markers,	$ 42.00	
William C. Smith, supplies,	.45	
		42.45

By printing and advertising committee:

F. B. & F. P. Goss, printing,	$ 87.46	
F. B. & F. P. Goss, Sunday programs,	14.50	
Theodore Bearse, automobile, distributing posters,	2.00	
N. A. Eldredge, stamps and wrappers,	5.18	
Blanche R. Chase, music and postage, Sunday services,	2.88	
		112.02

By committee on souvenirs and badges:

Northern Commission Co., canes and pennants,	$ 15.00	
Whitehead Hoag Co., stickpins and badges,	146.41	
A. C. Harding, postage and express,	3.09	
		164.50

By committee on reception of invited guests:

J. C. Eldredge, carriages,	$ 9.00	
Joshua A. Nickerson, dinner tickets and transportation,	23.00	
		32.00
For veterans of Civil war:		
R. A. Nickerson, dinner tickets and postage,		7.14
George W. Bloomer, secretary, postcards and printing,		21.75
Total expenditures,		$3023.38
Total receipts as above, .		$3166.75
Total expenditures as above,		3023.38
Balance on hand,		$ 143.37

CONCLUSION.

In the foregoing pages, your committee have sought to present a full, accurate and impartial account of the celebration in its various phases. If there are any mistakes, or if anyone has not received due credit for his or her efforts, the oversight was not intentional and is regretted. The entire balance of $143.00 in the hands of the treasurer will be needed to pay the expenses of printing this report, the bill for printing and illustrations, without binding, being probably more than that amount. We are indebted to the Richardson studio for the photographs from which the illustrations are made, and to Mr. Willard T. Sears for a contribution of $25.00 towards the expenses of publication.

Respectfully submitted,

HEMAN A. HARDING,
WILLIAM C. SMITH,
SARAH P. KENT,
Committee on Publication.

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